Nor Flood Nor Fire Will Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

No. 16,129 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1944 Price 15 Sen

ANTI-AXIS ARMY ADMITS DEFEAT IN ARAKAN AREA

Radio Broadcast in India Tells Of Retreat in Southwestern Sector of Taung Bazaar

REAR LINES THREATENED

Japanese Wild Eagles Down 10 Enemy Planes Over Border On February 15

By Arrangement with the Asahi

CANTON, February 16.—The anti-Axis army has admitted the retreat of the British-Indian forces in the Arakan front area.

A radio broadcast throughout India on the morning of February 16 also reported that the troops of the British-Indian army had retreated to a certain district after severe fighting in the southwestern sector of Taung Bazaar with the Japanese Forces.

Meanwhile, an American radio broadcast on the same day also reported that the Japanese Forces planned to cut off the communication line of the British-Indian troops at the rear in the northern part of Akyab, and a furious battle is now being developed. The same broadcast further reported that the Japanese Forces made a considerable advance.

10 Foe Planes Downed

By Arrangement with the Asahi

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 16.—The Wild Eagles of the Japanese Air Force, who roared into the sky above the enemy in the Arakan firing lines yesterday and shot down nine counter-attacking anti-Axis aircraft, also brought down one Spitfire in the same assault, raising their total to 10 enemy planes, it was further disclosed by later investigation.

Big Blow to Foe

The crushing defeat of the British-Indian army in the Mayu range has torn to shreds the so-called Mountbatten counter-offensive in its incipient stage, and there is no gainsaying the profound blow, material and moral, which the fiasco has dealt the enemy, comments Domei in an incisive analysis of the war situation on the Burma-India border.

Within the short space of two weeks of the commencement of the forestalling operations on February 4, the Imperial Japanese Forces have gripped the fate of the enemy's highly treasured fifth and seventh divisions—the backbone of the Mountbatten counter-offensive—and established absolute supremacy.

Taking advantage of the complicated terrain of the Mayu range which is featured by criss-crosses of jungles, steeps and rivers, crack units of the Japanese Army launched daring break-through detour operations at several points of the enemy line and thrust deep into the rear of powerful foe contingents.

These operations were followed forthwith by simultaneous attacks against the enemy's front and rear. In the confusion that overtook the enemy, the Japanese succeeded in cutting off contact between the foe's Fifth and Seventh divisions and in trapping them in separate encirclement rings.

In this way, the enemy's seventh division has been driven into the narrow Sinzeiwwa basin east of the Mayu range, where the division's main forces, equipped with tanks and armored cars, is putting up a desperate last-minute resistance within a narrow encirclement four kilometers wide and one kilometer long. The relentless Japanese attack from the air and land is whittling down the enemy strength every minute and his annihilation or surrender is now a matter of hours.

The enemy's fifth division in the Maungdaw area, cut off from contact with the seventh division, stands isolated in a sector east of the Naaf River, where the Japanese encirclement ring is rapidly being narrowed down. Moreover, the motor road between Maungdaw and India, the only land retreat route for the fifth division, has been cut off as the big bridge near Nagyaunggyaung has been blown up by Japanese vanguards, while the sea route to the Indian Ocean via the Naaf River is tightly blocked by our Army Wild Eagles.

Unable any longer to conceal the serious crisis facing the enemy, Mountbatten's headquarters on Feb-

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Burmese Army in Action

Top: Crack units of the Burmese army undergo intensive training in machine-gunning. Their eyes fixed on the enemy, these stalwart defenders of Burma are ever on the alert. In only half a year after the declaration of independence, Burma has already perfected a strong army. Below: Burmese automobile corps in action. The Burmese army is gallantly taking part in the defense of the India-Chungking border regions. (Photos passed by the War Ministry)

ENEMY'S AIR RAID ON KAVIENG FOILED

12 of Invading Aircraft Downed: 17 Foe Planes Destroyed At Rabaul on February 14

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 17.—An aggregate total of 219 anti-Axis planes, consisting of B-26's, P-38's, B-24's, B-25's and F6F's, attempted to raid our position at Kavieng on New Ireland Island in three waves on the morning of February 15. Immediately intercepting them, the Units of the Japanese Garrison Forces stationed there shot down 12 of the invaders and beat off all the others. The damage on our side was negligible.

17 Foe Planes Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 17.—The number of the enemy planes which were shot down or damaged early on the morning of February 14 in their abortive attempt to raid Rabaul totaled 17, it was later found.

In the previous report, the number of enemy aircraft brought down was stated as three planes, including one B-24 and two fighters, out of a formation of about 220 attacking enemy machines in a furious air duel with the Japanese Naval Air Units. In this fight, 11 TBF's were shot down and three TBF's were damaged by the anti-aircraft guns of our Ground Units, bringing up a total of 17 enemy planes shot down or damaged on the same day. The damage done to the ground on our side was very slight.

MacArthur Embarrassed

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—Voicing the difficulties in the war against Japan, General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, revealed his embarrassing position arising out of the armed might of the Japanese Forces, according to a dispatch reaching here from his headquarters.

MacArthur is reported to have issued a stern warning to the American public against any undue optimism in future.

He declared:

"It is impossible to beat Japan simply through a blockade or bombing. To force Japan to surrender we must contrive to devise a method whereby our land units can meet the Japanese Forces for a decisive battle.

"Decisive result in modern warfare can only be achieved through the combined effort of land, sea and air forces. Victory cannot be attained by one or two of them. I would stress that Japan's most powerful element is still her Army and before any anti-Axis success can be assured we must force this formidable Army to its knees. This can only be done by an overwhelmingly powerful land force and by no other means.

"To ensure victory, an army must be solidly united, balanced and maneuverable as one man. The superiority of any one part of such an army will not bring success. We will fail if we plan our operation in disregard to these points."

BRITISHERS DEMAND TRUE FACTS ON WAR

Daily Mail Flays Government Members for Voicing Contradictory Views

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 16.—Flaying the irresponsible and contradictory views on the war which are being showered upon a bewildered British public, the Daily Mail, London, on February 5, editorially declared: We are tired of being alternately elated and confounded by rash promises and gloomy warnings thrust upon us by some members of the Government.

Pointing out that the masses are worried about Britain's relations with the United States and the Soviet Union after the war, and about their chances of holding their jobs, the journal demands that the Government should take the fears of the public into account and support or discredit them where the truth lies.

The Daily Mail's comment follows:

We are tired of the alternations of rash prophecies and gloomy warnings with which most of our Ministers regale us every week. The trouble lies in those "pep-talks" which they love to roll out over the week-end.

Amid the sober pleasures which attend the opening of the British restaurant at "Smogley-on-Fudge," some right honorable gentleman rises to his feet at 2 o'clock of a Saturday afternoon and proclaims that by 1945, cream will be again on every respectable table, or that bigger and throatier Wurlitzers will be rolling off the assembly line.

Meanwhile, at St. Swithin's, barely 50 miles away, a close Cabinet colleague is informing the amalgamated "Spit-Pin and Gudgeon Workers' Union" that we have a long, uphill struggle before us which will demand fresh sacrifices.

The war will be over within a year, the Church Assembly was told by Lord Hugh Cecil who admittedly is not a member of the Government.

A year later, in the momentous autumn of 1940, Labor Minister

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CHINESE REDS CAUSE RIFT IN CHUNGKING

Spokesman Admits Money Not Sent to 18th Army for Collecting Taxes Unlawfully

Special

LISBON, February 16.—In a heated press conference lasting one hour and a half with foreign correspondents, the spokesman of the Chungking regime reluctantly admitted the seriousness of the dispute between the Chungking regime and the Chinese communists, according to dispatches from Chungking. The Chungking spokesman described the differences between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese communists as "a family affair" and said that the less said about it the better.

The foreign correspondents on the other hand demanded that they be given as much liberty to report fully on the internal situation in China as the Chungking newspapers enjoyed in the anti-Axis countries, such as reporting on the Republican and Democratic differences in the United States. These correspondents pointed out that they only wished to report the truth for their readers who were entitled to know it.

Meeting a barrage of questions, the Chungking spokesman admitted that

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FOE HIT HARD IN ANZIO AREA BY LUFTWAFFE

Attacking German Bombers Damage 4 Merchantmen And a Destroyer

SUPPLY DUMPS BLASTED

Anti-Axis Reports Admit Destruction by Own Planes of Benedictine Monastery

Special

BERLIN, February 16.—German night fighters and bombers during the whole of Tuesday night attacked the harbor facilities of Anzio as well as the ships in the harbor, it was revealed today. Competent military quarters said that the German bombers, attacking in repeated waves, damaged four merchantmen, aggregating about 19,000 tons and one destroyer. The detonations of ammunition dumps and towering fires could be observed in the harbor area.

Historic Abbey Destroyed

Special

LISBON, February 16.—An anti-Axis report from Algiers said that photo reconnaissance showed that the historic Benedictine monastery on Mount Cassino was destroyed yesterday in an attack carried out by United States heavy and medium bombers and that only a small portion of the west wall was left. A Fuehrer's headquarters communique said that the devastated buildings of Cassino Abbey, which was attacked by the enemy air force although there was no German soldier there or in the vicinity, were largely destroyed by fire and that the ruins had now been included in the German defense line.

Both Berlin and Algiers reports said that the lull in the ground fighting in the Anzio and Nettuno beachhead continued yesterday with only patrol clashes reported in the Cisterna and Carrocete areas. A Fuehrer's headquarters communique said that the Luftwaffe, with fighter-bomber formations, yesterday evening attacked effectively enemy shipping concentrations and the harbor area of Anzio and Nettuno. It added that an enemy destroyer and four freighters aggregating 19,000 tons were damaged by direct hits and that several fuel and material dumps were destroyed and troop quarters set afire by bomb hits.

On the Adriatic front in Italy, the Germans launched their first attack in several weeks against the British eighth army, according to an anti-Axis report from Algiers. A Fuehrer's headquarters communique said that enemy bombers again attacked Rome on the evening of February 14. The communique added that British planes last night again made a terror raid on Berlin, dropping large numbers of high explosives and incendiary bombs on several parts of the city, causing damage to residential quarters, cultural offices, and hospitals. Casualties were suffered among the civilians. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, the air defense forces shot down 48 British bombers. The British Government officially admitted the loss of 43 aircraft in last night's raid on Berlin, according to an Algiers report.

On the Eastern front, the German troops repulsed after heavy fighting yesterday numerous Soviet attacks southeast of Kirovograd, west of Cherkassy and east of Zashkof in the Ukraine, the German High Command announced. In the northern sector of the Eastern front, strong local attacks of the Soviets were frustrated south of

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Congressman Protests Canteen Responsible For Sending White Girls Into Negroes' Arms

Special

ZURICH, February 16.—Again reflecting the inexorable discrimination in the United States against the Negroes, Congressman McKenzie, Democrat of Louisiana, placed newspaper accounts of the opening of the new canteen sponsored by the Congress of Industrial Organizations for both white and Negro servicemen in Washington on the Congressional Record and asked, "how can anyone be a party to encouraging white girls into the arms of Negro soldiers at a canteen dance while singing 'Let me call you sweetheart,'" according to a Washington dispatch.

Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the American President, said that Congressman McKenzie, who deplored the activities of the new canteen, apparently was unaware of the nature of the sponsoring organization. She said, "the soldiers who come to the canteen have been in unions composed of both white and Negro members and naturally if the whites and Negroes work together in their union, when it sponsors a canteen it cannot cut out one group of its members."

Two-Rank Promotions Awarded To 15 Naval Heroes for Heroism

First Class Sub-Lieutenants Mukae, Soto and Tsuji And Others Dealt Telling Blows on Enemy Seacraft From Guadalcanal Base

For meritorious services on Guadalcanal Island and in the North Pacific, 15 fallen heroes of the Navy, including First Class Sub-Lieutenants Yasuaki Mukae, Hiroshi Soto and Tomio Tsuji, have been promoted two ranks, it was announced by the Navy Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations at 3 p.m. Thursday.

The Navy Ministry's communique follows:

"A gracious Imperial Order has been issued for two-rank promotions of the following:

"First Class Sub-Lieutenants Yasuaki Mukae, Hiroshi Soto and Tomio Tsuji promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

"Warrant Officer Seisaku Nakamura promoted to Special Service First Class Sub-Lieutenant.

"First Class Petty Officers Kyugoro Sano and Daiseki Tsubokura promoted to Warrant Officer.

"Second Class Petty Officer Shinsaku Ikuma promoted to Superior Petty Officer.

"First Class Seamen Ginzo Watanabe, Shinobu Okiyama, Kazuo Ito, Taishi Funaki and Yataro Kubo promoted to Second Class Petty Officer.

"First Class Engineer Seaman Masumi Kikawa promoted to Second Class Engineer Petty Officer.

"Second Class Seaman Tsurukichi Odagiri promoted to Third Class Petty Officer.

"Second Class Engineer Seaman Bungo Sasaki promoted to Third Class Engineer Petty Officer."

Commanders Yasuaki Mukae, Hiroshi Soto and Tomio Tsuji, Warrant Officers Kyugoro Sano and Daiseki Tsubokura and Superior Petty Officer Shinsaku Ikuma as crew members of an undisclosed warship took part in various operations in the Pacific from the outset of the War of Greater East Asia. They were subsequently transferred to a base on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons area, where they acquitted themselves creditably by dealing telling attacks on enemy seacraft. They all met a heroic end.

Special Service First Class Sub-Lieutenant Seisaku Nakamura, Second Class Petty Officers Ginzo Watanabe, Shinobu Okiyama, Kazuo Ito, Taishi Funaki and Yataro Kubota, Second Class Engineer Petty Officer Masumi Kikawa, Third Class Petty Officer Tsurukichi Odagiri and Third Class Engineer Petty Officer Bungo Sasaki were crew members of a special patrol ship. While being engaged in patrol duty on April 18, 1942, they sighted an enemy task force come assaulting on the waters east of the Japanese mainland. Losing no time, they reported the enemy activities in minute detail. Defying persistent enemy attacks, they all stuck to their job and sent valuable reports until the last minute. Their reports contributed substantially to subsequent operations.

CHUNGKING CITIZENS GROW WAR WEARY

Steel Industry Faces Bankruptcy, Government Employes Pull Rikisha

Special

CANTON, February 16.—Leading miserable lives due to the high cost of living, Chungking citizens are now showing unmistakable signs of war weariness as well as resentment toward the Chungking regime, according to an article appearing in the January 18th issue of the Chungking journal Chengchi Jih Pao.

The article declared that such high prices were now prevailing in Chungking that even those merchants who had been making exorbitant profits previously, no longer took delight in the present situation. The paper revealed that although the streets were filled with people there were no buyers, only sellers. It went on to say that the plight of government employes and salary earners was beyond description. The journal pointed out that employes of the Chungking government were now earning their living pulling rikisha.

The journal asserted that among the many factors responsible for the present high prices, the depression in productive enterprises might be cited in addition to corruption among government officials and hoarding by profiteers. The paper's remarks follows:

"This depression in productive enterprises is due to inadequate capital investment in sharp contrast to abundant investment in commercial enterprises. In particular the iron and steel manufacturing industry in Chungking is now faced with bankruptcy. Out of 18 plants which existed before in Chungking, ten have already been closed down so that iron and steel which constitute the foremost and vital materials in wartime are now exposed to wind and rain.

"Although the suggestion was made for constructing a railway line between Chungking and Chengtu as a measure to revive the iron and steel industry it failed to materialize owing to the huge expenditure of some Yuan 2,600,000,000 involved which was too much for Chungking's finance to bear.

Although a few automobiles are now operating on substitute fuel and charcoal, the time will come when they will stop functioning altogether. Even if fuel could be obtained domestically there is no way to obtain tires.

"At present painting exhibitions are being held at four places on an average each day in Chungking. War weariness is increasing year after year and the masses are trying their best to forget the war despite the difficult living conditions."

FOUR TAKASAGO MEN GIVEN HIGH HONORS

Posthumously Awarded 7th Class Order of Golden Kite For Exploits in New Guinea

Four volunteers Masao Shibayama, Itsuo Takeshita, Shinichi Shimazaki and Kenichi Okamoto of the Takasago Volunteer Unit composed of native inhabitants of Taiwan have been posthumously awarded Shukunotsu, Distinction Honors, with the Seventh Class Order of the Golden Kite and Eighth Class of the Rising Sun, for their meritorious services to the Japanese Forces in the New Guinea area in assisting with the transportation of foodstuffs and ammunition as well as in the construction of military roads and airfields.

Such honors being the first to have been conferred on the members of the Takasago Volunteer Unit, the 6,500,000 native population of Taiwan are reported to have been profoundly moved.

As a member of the Volunteer Unit Mr. Shibayama always volunteered to undertake the most dangerous tasks while encouraging his subordinates. He was respected by everybody who came in contact with him. Once when he was on his way back to the base after having completely discharged his mission of transporting foodstuffs, he found a wounded Japanese soldier. He immediately rescued the latter and headed for the base when he encounterd the enemy troops who had attacked the field-hospital. Nothing daunted, he pounced upon the enemy soldiers and killed four of them. After that, he safely escorted the wounded soldier to a safe place.

Died Gallantly

Later while he was transporting important war materials by rafts, he was challenged by some enemy troops and after fighting most valiantly he met death in action.

Mr. Takeshita died gallantly when he was defending the Japanese position in cooperation with the Japanese Sectional Commander and others.

The late Mr. Shimazaki was always eager on performing his duty. In XX area he voluntarily joined a suicide squad and while fighting against the enemy force under downpours of shells he was fatally hit by one of the bombs dropped by the enemy planes. Before he joined the Volunteer Unit in July 1942, he worked on farms in Tampisha, Taihoku Province. Surviving him are his mother, Asae, 47, wife Ichi 26, a child, a younger brother and a younger sister. His mother recalling the day when he left his house said, "when he bid farewell to us he said that he was

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HONORS ISSUED TO 125 HEROES OF NIPPON NAVY

Posthumous Award to Rear-Admiral Yamada and Others Announced Thursday

EXPLOITS ARE RECOUNTED

Rendered in Pacific and Asiatic Continent During Period Of Fully Two Years

For outstanding services to their country and exceptional gallantry in action, Special Distinction Honors had been posthumously awarded to 125 officers and non-commissioned officers of the Imperial Navy, including Rear-Admiral Yusuke Yamada, commander of a destroyer flotilla, four native inhabitants of Taiwan and five seamen, in the 14th War of Greater East Asia Naval Posthumous Award and the 33rd China Affair conferment of posthumous honors, it was announced by the Navy Ministry and the Board of Decorations at 3 p.m. Thursday.

The awards were granted for eminent services rendered between the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and November, 1943, a period of fully two years, in the Pacific and the Asiatic continent, ranging over many theaters of war, Pearl Harbor, waters off Malai, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands area and New Guinea.

The Navy Ministry communique follows:

"Today officers and non-commissioned officers of the Navy and civilians in the service of the Navy were granted posthumous honors. The men thus honored constitute part of those who heroically fought and fell in action or died in service during a period between December, 1941 and November, 1943 and number 125 officers and non-commissioned officers, including Rear-Admiral Yusuke Yamada, who received Special Distinction Honors, and nine civilians in the service of the Navy, including Jinsaku Nagayama, who received orders of the Golden Kite."

In Bismarck Campaigns

Rear-Admiral Yusaku Yamada participated in the South Seas and Bismarck campaigns as commander of a destroyer flotilla, after which he took a prominent part in the Second Naval Battle of the Solomon Islands. In broad daylight he thrust into the midst of an enemy force in spite of the area being under the air power of the enemy and sank a special cruiser and two transports. Then he subjected the enemy battery on land to terrific bombardment with ships' guns. In the Third Naval Battle of the Solomon Islands, however, he was killed in action while engaged in battle with large enemy cruisers. For these deeds he received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Captain Yoshihisa Takasu, who received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, participated in the attack on Guam Island as commander of a destroyer and subsequently operated in the South Seas area, supporting other units of the Navy. In the Second Naval Battle of the Solomon Islands, he sank a special cruiser and two transports. He was killed in action during a combat with large cruisers in the Third Naval Battle of the Solomon Islands.

Commander Tokio Yamaguchi, who received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, took part in a campaign in the South and North Pacific theaters of war as chief navigating officer of the warship X X. After distinguishing himself in the Battle of the Coral Sea and the First Naval Battle of the Solomon Islands, he served as a staff officer of the X X Fleet. He was killed in action by a bomb dropped from an enemy plane.

Flight Warrant Officer Toshio Yamada and seven other non-commissioned officers took part in the battle off Malai and distinguished themselves in the destruction of the mainstay of the British Far Eastern Fleet. They also rendered outstanding services in subsequent air actions. Flight Warrant Officer Yamada received the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the 7th Class Order of the Rising Sun and the others similar Special Distinction Honors.

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FRENCH INFLUENCE WANING IN LEBANON

Through Crafty Machinations Anglo-Americans Succeed In Gaining Control

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 16.—The British and American authorities were profoundly anxious about the situation caused by the spread of the Lebanese disturbance to Egypt and Iraq in connection with the Pan-Arabic movement toward the end of last year.

They recently found a solution, at least for the present, by having the regime in French North Africa dispatch General Georges Catroux to the spot.

Catroux adopted a policy of appeasement. He released political offenders and lifted the ban on newspapers. He also liberated Lebanese Premier Riad Es-Solh who had been kept in custody, and commenced negotiations with him with a view to ending the trouble. He also appointed Chataigneau new High Commissioner.

On December 19 came the announcement that at the preparatory conference the regime in French North Africa had reached an agreement with Syria and Lebanon.

On January 1 the French North African regime announced that it had turned over to Syria and Lebanon the administrative and legislative rights hitherto held by it as the mandatory power. Thus the Lebanese national flag came to be displayed by Lebanese government offices.

Britain and America were in the background of all these events. This is the explanation of the fact that the French influence in Lebanon has been compelled to withdraw through the settlement of the Lebanese trouble.

TRANSFER OF OIL STOCKS TO AMERICA IS SUGGESTED

Truman Committee Urges U.S. Be Given Reserves by Allies As Compensation

Special

LISBON, February 15.—A Washington dispatch said that the Truman Senate committee, asserting that the war was depleting domestic oil reserves, in a report to Congress today urged that the allies of the United States, paricularly the British, be asked to transfer to the United States a compensating volume of petroleum reserves outside the United States.

Warning that the nation in the future might depend on the development of foreign oil reserves, the report said that it was important that an agreement be reached "with our allies on an equitable allocation of world petroleum reserves which will be discovered and proven in the future" and that in addition "the formation of a vigorous American policy on the whole subject" was necessary.

The committee also made public a letter from Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Oil Coordinator, that the oil reserves in the United States "have an expectancy of 14 years." The committee, while asserting that a government ownership of foreign oil reserves was out of question, said that a partial government ownership could not be ruled out.

Honors Issued To 125 Heroes Of Nippon Navy

Masao Shibayama, a native inhabitant of Taiwan of the Takasago ethnological group, received the 7th Class Order of the Golden Kite and the 8th Class Order of the Rising Sun, as one of the four Takasago men to be awarded General Honors.

Detected Enemy Force

Jinsaku Nagayama, captain of a converted lookout boat, who received the Sixth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun, was among five seamen to be awarded General Honors. While on duty in the North Pacific as members of the crew of a converted lookout boat on April 18, 1942, these five, with Second Lieutenant Seisaku Nakamura and eight non-commissioned officers, quickly detected the enemy task force that came attacking in the waters east of Japan Proper and, in spite of the fact that the boat was almost devoid of any combat power, kept track of the enemy and reported his movements to the last minute. For this service they had been cited by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

Commander Hideo Muramatsu, who received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and an Imperial gift of gold cup, was the sole General Honors officer in the 33rd China Affair Posthumous Award.

British Casualties In Italy Revealed As More Than 36,000

Special

LISBON, February 16.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the Commons today that the British and Dominion casualties in Italy from the initial landing on September 3 until December 12 were 7,635 killed, 23,283 wounded and 5,708 missing, according to a London dispatch. Churchill added that the figures did not include the casualties suffered by the British air force or navy.

ARGENTINE CRISIS CAUSED BY COUP

Military Officers Now Control Government

Special

LISBON, February 16.—A Montevideo dispatch quoting reliable reports from Buenos Aires said that the military clique had been frustrated in an attempt to drag Argentina into the war against the Axis.

The dispatch said that a virtual coup d'etat by a group of military officers led by Colonel Ouand Peron forced the resignations of Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert and that they seized the direction of the Government of President General Pedro Ramirez, who now is reported to be a virtual prisoner of the military clique.

The dispatch further said that public remained calm in Buenos Aires but that military officers were agitated and holding continuous conferences.

Four Takasago Men Given High Honors

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firmly resolved to dedicate his life for the cause of the nation and would come back to the Yasukuni Shrine."

The late Mr. Okamoto was nearly 50 years old but when he realized that the destiny of the nation depended on the outcome of the current war, he determined to sacrifice his life in the service of the nation. Depending on his physical strength and manifesting his dauntless spirit he was always the first to dash into the enemy force.

In connection with the honors posthumously conferred on the four Takasago men, Jujiro Terao of Fukuoka Prefecture, a chief policeman in Taichu Province, Taiwan, who commanded the Takasago Volunteer Unit remarked, "the Takasago Volunteer Unit was entrusted with the task of transporting foodstuffs, ammunition, and of escorting wounded soldiers. Since the Unit was stationed in the Owen Stanley Mountains area in New Guinea, they bravely took up arms and fearlessly pierced into the enemy position through a curtain of enemy shells. They voluntarily joined the suicide squad and bravely dashed into a net of fire determined to carry out their weighty mission. I bow reverently to the unbending sense of responsibility and burning fighting spirit of those Takasago men.

"Having lived among the Takasago people for 15 consecutive years, I thought I knew them very well, but when I actually witnessed the courage and patriotism of the members of the Takasago Volunteer Unit, I realized afresh that they were true Japanese in spirit."

INTERNEES ARE AFFECTED

U.S. Department of Interior to Run Internment Camps

Domei

LISBON, Febuary 16.—Internment camps in the United States, which are to be transferred from the War Department, will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior tomorrow, President Franklin Roosevelt announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Japanese internment camps such as at Tule Lake, in Northern California, will hereafter be supervised by the new Department.

Celebes Cotton for Japan

Special

MACASSAR, February 16.—With raw cotton harvested last year in South Celebes being rapidly ginned, ginned cotton has already been sent to Japan. Besides shipment to Japan, necessary arrangements for spinning on the spot are making favorable progress with a large number of spinning machines already imported from Japan.

Late Yasukawa Honored

The Fourth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure was posthumously conferred on Thursday on Yunosuke Yasukawa, former President of the Oriental Development Company, who died on February 13. The honor was for the valuable services which had been rendered by him to the business world.

BRITISH DEMAND TRUE WAR FACTS

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Ernest Bevin assured the Midland Arms workers that within six months our war production would surpass that of Germany's. "I prophesy that when we reach that peak in production, National Socialist Germany will crumble in the Fuehrer's hands—we are nearing the last lap," said Bevin in his boast of last May.

General Jan. C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, ever since 1941 has been declaring at regular intervals that the war would be over within the year.

Now, only a few weeks ago, Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, warned the workers that only slackness on their part could prevent us from winning the war in Europe during the coming year. A week later, he stressed that the "year 1944 is going to be by far the most difficult both on the fighting front and the industrial front."

A week later, another warning was sounded by a well-informed observer who cried, "I know of no evidence that the enemy is on the point of giving in. It may be that the demands on our fortitude, which has already stood such great tests, will be more severe than ever before."

If out of all this contradiction and incoherence we can form any estimate of our future, then the discreet profession of crystal gazers might as well give up the struggle for existence. Of course, you can argue that propaganda, by its very nature, can rarely be consistent. But, are the inhabitants of the British Isles a flock of timorous, hysterical sheep?

The British people can stand the truth and even draw some inspiration from it when it is disagreeable. There exists upon the globe today probably no other nation with so highly developed political instincts and no nation who more bitterly resent being confused by half truths.

Our Prime Minister has never underrated the mentality of the electorate—not even in the full flood of rhetoric does he allow himself to utter facile prophecies. There are some people who feel that he should underestimate the difficulties of the struggle with Japan that lie before us. But against that must be set his insistence in speech after speech upon the formidable difficulty of bringing Germany to her knees and his stern refusal to publish any sort of calendar of probabilities.

Another responsible person who has been laudably cautious is Food Minister Lord Woolton, and it is not entirely a coincidence that after the Prime Minister, he is the only member of the Government to enjoy a real hold on the public's imagination.

Woolton has not exactly made our flesh creep, but he has been able to make us feel a "slight chill." Never once did he dangle before us visions of tables which at an early date would be groaning with food once more. We are grateful to him as we are to Churchill's sober caution.

But we are tired of being alternately elated and confounded. The rest of the Government members, we feel, imagine that the future of the world can be treated as if it were a three-card trick and that we, the public, are galling yokels who are asking to be fooled again.

The man in the street is worried about our relations with the United States and the Soviet Union after the war, and above all things he is worried about his chances of holding on to his job. These fears may be idiotic, but I believe that they represent a fair cross-section of opinion. Therefore, it is only right that the Government should take them into account and support them or discredit them according to where the truth lies.

Churchill is a superb commander-in-chief of our armed forces and he is said to rule his Cabinet with autocratic efficiency, but cannot he control the utterances of his colleagues outside Downing Street and the Houses of Parliament? Cannot he insist upon the common line of prophecy about the war? And most important of all can't he confide in us to a certain extent without, of course, giving away military secrets?. Cannot he tells us, however vaguely, what further horrors we must set ourselves against and what sacrifices we must make to free ourselves after the war from the monstrous demon of unemployment?

Yank Housewife's Ambition

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 16.—Declaring that she could do a better job than Franklin Roosevelt because she had been preparing for it all her life, Mrs. Nora E. Goner, aged 34, of Los Angeles filed her candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination, according to a dispatch received here. Filing her papers, Mrs. Goner, who gave her occupation as a domestic, said, "I want the president job better done."

Annual Ceremony of Kinensai Performed At Three Sanctuaries in Imperial Palace

The annual ceremony for invoking the blessings of the gods upon the abundant crops of five cereals this year, the security of the land and the welfare of the people, known as the Kinensai, was solemnized at the three sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace compounds at 10 a.m. on Thursday.

It is with awe and trepidation to report that His Majesty the Emperor worshipped at the sanctuaries in person, attended by Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief Court Ritualist, and other ritualists. Sacred offerings decked the altars of these sanctuaries.

With the attendance of representatives of high Imperial Household Department officials, Prince Sanjo respectfully recited Shinto prayers, when His Imperial Majesty, attired in ceremonial robes, took His seat in the adytum of the Kashikodokoro, the holiest place of the holy, and was gracious enough to worship, offering a branch of the sacred tree to the gods. His Imperial Majesty performed similar services at the Koreiden and Shinden.

As Imperial Proxy, Yayoi Motoori, Ritualist, was sent to the Ise Grand Shrines the same day. Many large and small Shinto shrines in the country duly observed this important function.

INDIAN PATRIOT PREDICTS BRITISH EMPIRE'S DOOM

Head of P.I. Chapter of Independence League Lauds Advance of Azad Hind Army

Special

MANILA, February 16.—Describing the fall of Singapore on February 15, two years ago, as one of the most significant days in the history of India's fight for freedom, D. B. Sehwani, president of the Philippine Chapter of the Indian Independence League, declared that the capture of the British fortress means also the fall of the British Empire.

"The British fortified Singapore into a mighty bastion because she wanted to keep India within her grasp," he stated. "When Singapore fell, it meant India will eventually be freed and when Britain loses India, the British Empire will disintegrate."

Recalling the receipt of the happy news two years ago, Mr. Sehwani reiterated: "When I heard that Singapore was captured by the Japanese Forces, I knew then that the British Empire was doomed and that the Anglo-Americans would be driven out from Greater East Asia forever."

He asserted that the second anniversary of the fall of Singapore comes at an auspicious moment when the Indian National Army began its victorious march to Delhi in concert with the Japanese troops. "There is bound to be many difficulties yet but we are definitely on the road to victory and with God on our side, we are certain to win. Our suffering in the cause for Indian freedom has indeed been great but our victory will be so much sweeter," he stated.

ARMY AIRMEN GRADUATE

Aeronautical Academy in Manchoukuo Holds Graduation

Special

HSINKING, February 16.—The third graduation exercises of the Aeronautical Academy of the Manchoukuo Army were held yesterday morning at the Academy in the presence of War Minister General Hsing Shih-lien.

Wang Shu-sheng, honor graduate of the XX Air Unit, was awarded a special prize by the War Minister. The graduates, who have been selected from the technical staff of various industries, are to be detailed to Army Air Units.

Foe Hit Hard In Anzio Area By Luftwaffe

(Continued from Page 1)

Starayarussa between Lake Ilmen and Lake Peipus and at Narwa, the communique added. Berlin reports said that heavy fighting was also progressing in the area west of Novogorod. Bad weather was hampering the fighting activities on the whole Eastern front, Berlin reports said.

ENDOWMENT FUND PRIZES CONFERRED ON SCHOLARS

Awards Limited to Those Specializing in Physics and Applied Science

The conferment of the Imperial Endowment Fund prizes and Imperial Academy prizes on scholars for the present year was announced by the Education Ministry Thursday. These prizes are the highest honors the scholars can get and usually known as "The Order of the Golden Kite in Scholastic Circles." No prize was announced on scholastic attainment connected with literature or social science this time. The prizes awarded were limitd to scholars who specialized in physics and applied science.

The Imperial Endowment Fund prize was awarded only to Dr. Tomosaburo Ogata, professor emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University, on the merit of his studies in the internal secretion of the salivary glad. The Imperial Academy prizes were awarded to five noted scientists. They are Dr. Hiroshi Terao, chief technician of the Agricultural Experimental Station, who was honored for his studies in preventing ravages to paddy rice; Dr. Munio Otake, professor at Osaka Imperial University, for his chemical studies in toad poison; Dr. Shinji Sasaki, professor at Kyoto Imperall University, for his studies in chemical reaction; Dr. Eiji Ochiai, professor at Tokyo Imperial University; and Dr. Hisanao Hatakeyama.

YOUTH IN MALAI EXHORTED TO JOIN VOLUNTEER ARMY

Leaders Deliver Messages Feting Ousting of British Two Years Ago

Special

SHONAN, February 15.—The Malai leader, Onan Bin Siraj, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the birth of new Malai, declared, "This occasion is not only a day for celebrating the work achieved in the past two years, but for all the inhabitants of this country to resolve to work with renewed and increased vigor so as to make this country worthy of its place in the comity of Greater East Asiatic nations."

Appealing particularly to all Malai youths, Mr. Onan exhorted them to join the Malai Volunteer Army as a mark of appreciation for the freedom gained as a result of the overthrow of British imperialism in Malai this day two years ago.

He also declared, "This war demands our total sacrifices and wholehearted cooperation."

Meanwhile, Dr. C. J. Paglar in his message declared, "On this day we pay homage to the fighting forces of Japan for it was on this memorable day two years ago that the Southern Regions were cleared of the Anglo-Americans. Let us pledge ourselves to no other word than victory even if it be on our own blood, so that East Asia will be a garden of equality and peace."

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ANTI-AXIS FORCES REVEAL DEFEAT

(Continued from Page 1)

ruary 15 came out with this confession in its war communique: "After fierce combats, the Japanese have taken the anti-Axis positions southwest of Taung Bazaar. The anti-Axis is trying hard to restore supply lines, but is meeting with tough Japanese counter-attacks."

In the meantime, the Japanese Forces are keeping up spirited drives.

What a profound shock the reverses in the Mayu range have given the enemy camp is clear from the following editorial comment by the Daily Herald, London, in its issue of February 15.

"The fact stands that the British have to fight on a jungle-covered battle front 6,000 miles away and which the Japanese have chosen. A correct appraisal of the situation shows that neither Mountbatten nor MacArthur have yet completed preparations to meet the Japanese in a full fledged battle. Blood, sweat, toil and tears will still be the chief ingredients of a counter-offensive against East Asia. Without them, we had better resign ourselves to seeing the Japanese swagger in their occupied territories."

The British must have learned to their cost what amount of bloodshed is entailed by an attempt to traverse the road from India to Burma, Domei significantly says.

An amusing phenomenon to which Domei calls attention in connection with the current Mayu fighting is the attitude of the British toward the Indian troops. Since the establishment of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind headed by Subhas Chandra Bose, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten became so nervous about the attitude of the Indian troops that he withdrew the Indian troops who had been stationed on the border until last winter and replaced them with the fifth division (made up entirely of British troops) and the seventh division which contains Indian troops whom Mountbatten finds trustworthy.

Now that the seventh division is under a serious menace from Japanese attacks, Mountbatten has taken to withdrawing the Indian elements to the rear under cover of British troops to prevent the native troops from coming in contact with the Japanese Forces or the Indian National Army which is fighting in concert with the Japanese. This expedient, however, has only resulted in disturbing the line-up.

But despite such meticulous vigil, more and more Indian troops of the seventh division are surrendering to the Japanese and going over to the Indian National Army. This tendency is rapidly threatening to spread throughout the length and breadth of the Indian army in British service.

Significance is also attached by Domei to the fact that the Chungking forces in Yunnan, instead of showing the slightest inclination to take concerted action with the British, are maintaining that attitude of serene indifference which the British showed when Chungking was faced by a crisis in the Nu River battle last autumn. Here again the vulnerability of the anti-Axis common front, founded on a conflict of divergent aims and interests, is being revealed for all to see.

The calamitous defeat of the British-Indian army in the Mayu range has nipped Mountbatten's counter-offensive in the bud with incalculable attrition on the enemy. But more serious will be the moral blow which the disastrous reverse has given the enemy camp, Domei concludes.

Tokyo Indians to Hold Mass Prayer to Spur Bose's National Army

In order to encourage and spur to further victories the men of the Indian National Army under Subhas Chandra Bose and to offer prayers for the success of Indian independence, the Indian Independence League will hold a mass prayer on February 21 at 2:30 p.m. at the Myohoji Temple in Suginami-ku. The event will be attended by Rash Behari Bose, chief adviser of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, about 50 other Indian residents and various Japanese representatives. During the meeting, Rash Bose will offer the prayers and a pledge will be sworn.

Vice-Ministers Meet

The regular meeting of vice-ministers was held at the Prime Minister's official residence on Thursday morning. A report concerning readjustments of the various bodies affiliated with the Board of Information was given by Goro Murata, Vice-President of the Board of Information.

U.S. Launches 11 Ships

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—The launching of 11 United States vessels including eight Liberty-type transports, two long-distance transports and one destroyer were announced today by the United States navy, according to a Washington dispatch.

CHINA REDS CAUSE RIFT IN CHUNGKING

(Continued from Page 1)

the Chungking regime had not paid the 18th group army troops for a considerable period on account of insubordination in the form of collecting taxes without the authority of the Chungking regime.

The spokesman also said that he had heard of the interference of medical supplies while in transit from abroad destined for communist China. Answering allegations by foreign correspondents that there were large numbers of Chungking troops immobilized in North China just watching the Chinese communists, Dr. K. C. Wu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, said, "There is no blockade in North China." Wu described the Chungking forces in North China as "a police force," and said that rumors of impending civil war were unfounded.

Asked whether the communist eighth route army, now the 18th group army, was considered an integral part of the Chungking national army, Liang Han-chao, minister of information, replied that it was originally regarded as such but that due to cases of insubordination, funds had not been sent to it for some time. On discussing this political topic which the Chungking regime reluctantly approaches, the foreign correspondents said that Liang declared that the differences between Chungking and the communists "could be regarded as matters of domestic concern, like a family dispute which can be amicably settled, and does not need to be publicized" and appealed to the foreign correspondents not to stir up any unnecessary trouble.

Other dispatches from foreign correspondents revealed that their request to quote from Chiang Kai-shek's book "China's Destiny" had not been granted. A Chungking spokesman today said, "The book is still being carefully studied and revised. The author does not think the time for the publication of an official translation has come. The use of an unofficial translation, even of parts, might create misunderstandings and harm."

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ENEMY FACING DOOM IN SOUTHERN PACIFIC

One False Step Means Disaster For Foe; British Resent Yank Strategy

The war situation in the Pacific area, especially on the Marshall Islands front, is now extremely delicate for the United States, since, having thrown all her available armed strength into the campaign in sheer desperation, one false step and an irreparable disaster is certain to overtake the tremendous force thrown into that theater of war, observes Domei in a digest of the current war events.

Increasing in fury and grimness step by step since early October last year, the Pacific war has entered an unmistakable phase of decisive warfare with the Americans commencing their new offensive on the Marshall Islands toward the end of January.

The objects most probably sought by the Americans in this campaign are:

(1) To reduce the Marshall Islands so as to secure strong footholds for a direct offensive on Japan Proper.

(2) To cut Japan off from the resources-bearing areas in the Southern Regions and the southern front from supply lines so as to isolate Rabaul.

The enemy, in other words, is planning to drive wedges into our vital strategic lines of defense in order indirectly to break the impasse in the Solomons area and to make the supply of war materials to the front difficult for the Japanese. By securing footholds in the Marshalls area, the enemy intends to air raid Japan with B-29's and other super-heavy bombers in what he calls the "beginning of the end."

The United States, no doubt, expected that the operations in the Marshalls area would entail immense losses in view of the huge sacrifices she was compelled to make in the Solomons area and over the Gilbert Islands in November last year. The fact that the enemy has undertaken an adventure of as costly a nature as this only two months after the disasters in the Gilbert Islands area is indicative of the tenacious nature of the enemy plan to achieve his ambition regardless of losses.

The Americans have discarded their island-to-island strategy in favor of a determined push at one stroke on the Marshalls, skipping over Japan's strong defense positions on Maloelap, Mille and Jaluit Islands. In the Solomons or Gilberts campaign, they hopped from one island to the next and onto the next but this time they have begun a bold drive straight at the heart of the Marshall Islands without first dealing with the several intervening strong bases. The Americans think that they could afford to carry out such a campaign, certain to entail heavy losses, because they rely on their numerical strength and the volume of iron and steel available.

Preliminary to their all-out offensive on the Marshall Islands, they sent bombers, mainly B-25's and B-24's, over to Kuezyerin, Ruot, Mille and Taroa islands and daily bombed Japanese bases there, seeking to decimate the Japanese air strength and to destroy the Japanese fortifications. They next proceeded to bombard these islands by means of a powerful task force, using ships' guns, carrier-borne planes and land-based bombers, pouring a stupendous volume of steel into the area. Then by means of amphibian tanks and landing barges they effected their landings. The number of warships, planes and men that they mobilized for this action were of unexampled proportions.

In view of the tremendous magnitude of this mobilization, it is considered, even in anti-Axis circles, utterly inevitable for the Americans to suffer irreparable damage should there develop a single flaw in their strategic system. Thus the British military authorities have broken out into bitter criticisms over the reckless strategy of the Americans.

The British complaint, to be sure, is fundamentally prompted by their opposition to a two-ocean strategy. The British dread the concentration of such enormous shipping space and war materials upon the Pacific campaign, which means less of these vital factors for the European front, and are resentful of the arbitrary manner in which the Americans are conducting the Pacific war.

In order to protect the Americans that have landed, enemy forces by sea and air are shelling and bombing the Japanese bases around the Kuezyerin atoll. The Japanese Army and Navy garrisons on these islands, with dauntless courage and ever-mounting morale, are inflicting heavy damage upon the invaders.

Information from foreign sources indicates that the American operations in the Marshalls area have not been attended with the results they had expected, having merely exposed the conflict of strategic aims between the United States and Britain. The American propagandists are making much of the fact that this was the first anti-Axis invasion of Japanese territory, with the idea of bolstering the sagging morale of their home front, of aiming a political offensive at the neutral countries and of conducting a propaganda intrigue against the Japanese people, but not only has the fighting will of the Japanese people been stiffened by recent events but has invited criticism from their own allies and neutrals.

The neutral press, in this connection, is pointing out the fact that the Americans would suffer irreparable disaster should they make one false move. On the Rabaul front, for instance, the Japanese have already shot down 391 out of an aggregate total of 2,264 enemy planes that came attacking in a space of only 11 days between February 3 and 14.

Shonan Snapshots

Top: "Made in Japan" household earthenware and utensils are in popular demand among the citizens of Shonan and the Japanese stores catering to the people enjoy brisk business. The durability and low prices of the Japanese goods have especially attracted the people of the South, and the authorities are actively engaged in shipping sufficient supplies to satisfy the growing demands. Below: Tasty fruits and refreshing cold drinks are undoubtedly most enjoyed by the people of Shonan. In order to satisfy their desire, the Japanese authorities have established clean, roomy factories which are daily producing ample supplies of thirst-quenching beverages. Such efficient factories are rapidly replacing the former small unsanitary shops which were often producing drinks of questionable quality.

Nation's Writers and Artists to Comfort Families of War Heroes, Wounded Soldiers

For the purpose of according encouragement and comfort to the bereaved families of war heroes as well as to the wounded soldiers who are now serving the nation in various fields of endeavor, the campaign for enhancing aid to soldiers is scheduled to be conducted for the period of six days from April 24 to 29, under the joint sponsorship of the Society for Extending Aid to Soldiers, the Board of Information, the Association for National Service through Literature and the Association for National Service through Arts, it is reported by Domei.

Prior to the forthcoming undertaking, 30 prominent members of either the Association for National Service through Literature or through Arts are to be dispatched next week to Tokyo, Kyoto and 26 prefectures, where they are to call upon the 40 families who have been particularly recommended by the prefectural governors.

The literary men who have been chosen for that purpose include Tomoji Abe, Kazuo Ozaki, Seiichi Funahashi, Kojiro Serizawa, Mrs. Shizue Mazugi, Minoru Nakano, Yasunari Kawabata, Saburo Koga, Riichi Yokomitsu and others.

The painters who have been entrusted with the mission of visiting the bereaved families include, Tsuruzo Ishii, Kosoku Kinoshita, Saburo Miyamoto, Issei Nakagawa, Hakutei Ishii, Shoson Ikeda and others.

The bereaved families who have been recommended by prefectural governors comprise Mrs. Riyo Tachiyama, 52, Akita Prefecture; Mrs. Uta Suzuki, 29, Yamagata Prefecture; Mrs. Masa Tsuji, Osaka Prefecture; Saki Adachi, 58, and others.

The people whose husbands or sons have been wounded in action, and who have been recommended by the prefectural governors, include Mrs. Naka Sato, 48, Iwate Prefecture, Mrs. Toku Arakawa, 69, Miyagi Prefecture; Mrs. Mitsue Yamamura, 23, Yamanashi Prefecture and others.

Most of aforementioned families are now engaged in farming.

Army Cadets Graduate

The Osaka Preparatory Military Academy held its graduation exercises on Thursday from 10 a.m. attended by General Jun Ushiroku, Commander of the Central Army, Major-General Kozo Goto on behalf of the Inspector-General of Military Education, and others, according to an Osaka report to Domei.

NIPPON PAINTINGS SHOWN

Work by School Children Exhibited At Baguio Gallery

Special

BAGUIO, February 16.—An exhibition of paintings and pictures by school children of Japan, which opened on February 11 at the Baguio Cultural Gallery, is drawing wide interest among the city populace as well as school authorities here. It is the first time works of Japanese children are introduced in Baguio.

It is understood that these paintings in crayon pastel and water color showing the delicate sense of color will be studied by the school authorities of this city for future cultural education of the Filipino children.

Salvador Seizes Axis Assets

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—A law ordering the seizure of properties of Axis country residents was passed by the Salvador National Congress on February 6, according to a report from San Salvador.

Helsinki Bombed by Soviets

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 16.—A Soviet formation comprised of from 20 to 50 planes bombed the Finnish capital of Helsinki tonight shortly before 8 p.m., it is reported here.

YANKS GIVEN DEADLY BLOW IN RECENT AIR RAID ON BARI

Time Calls It Greatest Blow Since Pearl Harbor; Stimson Is Indignant

Domei

GENEVA, February 14.—The greatest blow since Pearl Harbor was suffered by the United States armed forces when the Luftwaffe made its destructive air attack on Bari, southeast Italy, recently, the American weekly Time declared, according to reports received here.

The periodical, in this connection, recalled that shortly after the German raid, the Washington Post had dared to hint at the real extent of the catastrophe, and that Secretary of War Henry Stimson had been furious over this "unheard of indiscretion" at one of his press conferences.

Time says that Stimson had be so angry that he refused to make any statement on the matter and had broken off his press conference.

When the American public becomes aware of the fact that the Government is concealing the real extent of the damages suffered by the American forces in that air attack, the repercussions on the home front would put the aftermath of the Pearl Harbor debacle in the shade, Time concluded.

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CHUNGKING HIT HARD BY TRANSPORT LACK

Time Correspondent Avers it is Most Urgent Problem Facing Chiang Capital

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 14.—Chungking's communication and traffic facilities are completely paralyzed today, it has been revealed by Teddy White, correspondent in the Chiang capital for the Time magazine, in a report he has recently sent home.

Stressing that the solution of the communication problem is of equal importance with anti-inflationary measures and the question of dealing with the Chinese Communists, the Time correspondent says:

"Settlement of the traffic problem is the most urgent of the tasks facing beleaguered Chungking. It is an indispensable prerequisite for the development of the interior, for the relief of the famine in Honan and Canton provinces and for the continuance of the war of resistance.

"In the days when the Burma Route was open, Chungking was able to carry on goods traffic by means of 15,000 trucks. With the suspension of the importation of gasoline and parts following the loss of that route, there remain no more than 5,000 automobile in operation today.

"Making the situation worse still is the fact that, out of every 1,000 gallons of gasoline ordered, the quantity that actually gets into Chungking is 400 gallons, in that the carrying vehicles consume 600 gallons. When the Burma Route was open, Chungking used an average of 15,000 gallons monthly. That is a memory now.

"Oil fields have been discovered in the northwest, but there are no drums. The present output of alcohol is nearly 50 times the figure of three or four years ago, but it is barely enough for travelling 15 per cent of the total mileage of the public thoroughfares under Chungking control. Charcoal production is insufficient for traversing 5 per cent of it.

"The 1,200-kilometer railway is not very serviceable, either. There are rivers, to be sure, but they all run from east to west, thus precluding transportation from north to south. On top of this, the freight rate between Kunming and Chungking is anything from \$70,000 to \$100,000 per ton.

"Then, again automobiles are getting so scarce that not only parts but even bodies have to be imported.

"To sum up, Chungking's communication facilities have returned to the primitive stage. This is aggravating the already acute dearth of goods for civilian consumption and hampering troop transportation with consequences disastrous to the war of resistance."

Book Review

(Continued From Page 4)

pines it would not have so great an interest for the Japanese readers, but Part II deals with our own Japanese life. It is entitled "Forces That Made Japan Great," and therein is crystalized his past study of Japan and his understanding of Japanese life and his experiences here for many years.

In an article I wrote about President Laurel some time ago I stated that his knowledge of Japan was profound and that he could not be compared to those foreigners who know only about our tea ceremony, flower arrangement, Kabuki drama, etc., whose appreciation of things Japanese is only skin deep. I made it clear that President Laurel had a true insight into the essence and the spiritual life of the Japanese people, and I am very glad indeed that his new book, perfectly endorses my statement.

Interprets Japan Kindly

The Second Part of his work is composed of the following chapters: Government by Symbol, The Influence of Buddhism, The Nippon Family System, Compulsory Education, The National Language, The Human Industry, Benevolent Government and the Conclusion.

I am compelled to judge that President Laurel is by far the most kind interpreter of Japan and Japanese life since Lafcadio Hearn. Hearn being a poet hunted Japan's ancient beauty, exquisite taste and strangeness by means of his intuition like a butterfly flitting from one flower to another in quest of their colors and sweet odor. President Laurel, on the other hand, is a lawyer and he studies from the standpoint of a lawyer not a poet. He is a student of law and a devoted reader of Professor Hozumi's book on civil law. He points out that the family system of Japan is patriarchal as compared to the individualism of the West and is formed around the relations of parents and their children, whereas the family in the Occident centers around the husband and wife. He also evinces that whereas divorces in the Occident are due to the personal dislikes of couples, those in Japan are due to the inconveniences of the family.

The author has a special interest in the problems of education. So much so that he says he wishes to assume the post of Education Minister concurrently with the Presidency if possible. It is natural therefore that the chapter on compulsory education in his book is of particular interest.

What surprised him in particular when he came to Japan on a short visit in 1937 was the fact that he did not meet a single Japanese who could neither read nor write. He was greatly puzzled by this and asked its reason of a professor of an Imperial University who ascribed it to our compulsory system of education. Now, I venture to say that had he been an American educator, he would have inquired into such matters as teaching hours, the curriculum, languages taught, class rooms, etc. But being an Oriental, President Laurel had an insight into the vital point of the educational problem. He concluded that the essence of the Japanese system of elementary education was its spiritual basis which was bounded on the Imperial Rescript on Education.

When I spoke of the book to one of my friends who is a professor of English literature, he said that he would like to get hold of about one hundred copies of the book for use in his classes.

"I suppose the time is past," he added "for us to use so-called English classics such as Shelley, Keats, Hardy, etc. Students are no longer able to get much inspiration from reading them. On the contrary they will find a source of real worth in such a great book as you have told me about."

France, Spain Coasts Mined

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—Mines have been laid all along the coasts of France and Spain, the British Admiralty announced today, according to a London dispatch.

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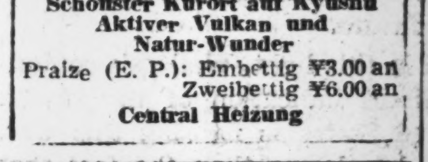

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Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 332, 581.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7008.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3870-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1944

Britain's Pitiful Plight

The muddled, frenzied discussions in Britain of late regarding her future diplomatic policy and measures to arrest the forces bringing on her inevitable decline are illuminating indications that the British people themselves recognize the grave weakening of their country's position in international affairs. The London Times editorial on Anglo-American-Soviet collaboration, Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts' speech and the babble of confusing suggestions from other British sources toward the end of last year are damning testimonials of the wretched plight in which Britain finds herself today.

Fundamentally, the low international position occupied by Britain at the present comes naturally from her abject dependence on the United States and the Soviet Union for the conduct of the war. As the British people will undoubtedly admit themselves, the inability of their nation to take care of its own destiny is one of the acute symptoms of a nation doomed to disappear from the front ranks of the world's Powers. The British people must have realized, too, that the increasing strength of the United States and the Soviet Union has become a stark menace to Britain's existence.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the London Times, in its editorial of last December 16, came out with a defeatist suggestion that the British nation adopt a dual foreign policy of cooperating with the United States to guarantee stability in the Atlantic and the Pacific and, at the same time, of collaborating with the Soviet Union to insure stability in Europe. To carry out such a policy, it suggest that Britain maintain in the Pacific sufficient military strength as may be demanded by the United States and give a free hand to the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe in return for Soviet promises of non-interference in Western Asia. Prime Minister Smuts' suggestion is also along a similar line. He would like to see a "Trinity of Powers" composed of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union which would ostensibly enforce "world peace" through the employment of naked force. And to bring about an equilibrium in the strength of these three nations, he recommends the incorporation of the smaller democracies in Western Europe within the British fold.

These suggestions, however, have hardly met with the unanimous support of the other would-be saviors of Britain, particularly the group favoring the consolidation of Empire ties. This group urges that the various component dominions and colonies in the British Empire combine into a more closely knit unit to offset the expanding power of Britain's two main rivals. But here again there is little hope that the British nation will be saved from her inevitable fate. The recent statement made by Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King that his country primarily attaches greater importance to cooperation with all peace-loving nations was, indirectly, a rebuff to the theory of Empire consolidation.

From these unrealistic suggestions, it is obvious that no matter how desperately Britain may try to prolong her existence, her days are numbered. There is no basis for success in any of the recommendations made by Prime Minister Smuts or Empire consolidators like Lord Halifax. The British dominions and colonies which have always taken advantage of a crisis within the Empire to increase their autonomy can hardly be expected to rush to the bedside of their stricken mother country at the sacrifice of their own hard-won rights. Nor is it possible that Britain can expect the successful working of Smuts' policy to bring the smaller democracies of Western Europe under her flabby wings to thwart the encroachment of the Soviet Union in the absence of a powerful nation like Germany.

At the Expense of All Others

The recent suggestion made by Vice President Henry Wallace in a speech made before a meeting sponsored by the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco that the United States can pay interest on the gigantic war debt and still have a standard of living after the war at least 50 per cent higher than a decade ago in the "thirties" vividly reflects the intention of American leaders to fatten their own country at the expense of the rest of the world.

Wallace nonchalantly waved aside the terrifying specter of an astronomical postwar war debt estimated at three hundred billion dollars by Wendell Willkie and spoke with confident assurance of the ability of Americans to pay the interest on that debt, also calculated by Willkie to run over six billion dollars annually. He spoke with bland confidence of better health, plentiful food, increased hospitals, improved housing, nation-wide electrification, better roads, cheap automobiles and a number of other possible blessings. But, outside of a few, mumbled, vague statements, he failed to explain just how the American people were to achieve these things. He failed to mention the fact that increasingly aggressive exploitation of the rest of the world was the lever which the American war leaders have in mind to raise the standard of living within their own nation.

The American concern with a high standard of living, the American love for a luxurious life, is entirely disproportionate to the standard of living of the rest of the world. In the American mind there exists no conception, no understanding, of the idea of common prosperity, a fact that arises out of their basic indifference to the welfare of others. Sweeping famines, murderous epidemics and other disasters in distant lands may evoke a few highly publicized expressions of sympathy or a capricious and sentimental charity from them, but despite their lip service to the ideal of higher living standards throughout the world, they resent in fact the attempts of others to improve fundamentally their own standards of living. This innate arrogance and lack of sympathy is only too clearly shown in the "American" attitude toward the minority races within their own borders; in the fact that Negroes, for instance, find it impossible to find homes in the better residential sections, eat in the better restaurants, ride in the same trains as the "real Americans," or even work at the same jobs.

When one considers the fact that the United States was steadily heading toward economic chaos before the war, unable to meet even the monetary demands of the so-called New Deal, and is still saddled with the debts incurred in past wars, one is led to wonder just how America can improve her economic status after the war. After this war, the United States will have even less in the way of manpower and resources to solve its difficulties. For this reason, it is obvious that Vice President Wallace was basing his statements on an entirely new factor: world exploitation by America, the readjustment of the American economic structure at the sacrifice of all those who might possibly come under American domination in the future.

Interpreted in this light, Wallace's contentions are a direct indication of the reason why the United States is fighting this war. Nothing could be clearer than the fact that the United States intends to bolster its own standard of living by forcibly utilizing the resources, manpower and property of others, enforcing its imperialistic policy of exploitation through militaristic "police power" which its leaders have already openly come to advocate. Its attempt to dominate the sea and air routes throughout the world, to maintain permanently the military bases seized in this war—these things indicate the rule of force which America is planning to carry out. The misery, suffering and slavery of others constitute the means by which the American standard of living is to be improved.

A Year Ago Today

February 18, 1943

The Australian Government announced today that the Most Favored Nation Clause will hereafter be applied to general merchandise imported from the United States. Australian Government authorities explained that the decision does not conflict with the basic principle of the Special Favored Customs Tariff for the British Empire, but it is observed that the customs duties upon the imports from the United States will be much lowered. This step is also believed to be another indication of the close relation now being formed between Australia and the United States.

* * *

The Chungking regime has been exercizing rigid press censorship to conceal the grave situation facing it in interior China. The journals published in Chungking show a noticeable absence of any real news, while the foreign correspondents in the city, especially the American correspondents, are complaining of the dire famine of news despite the incessant pressure from their head offices for special news regarding Chungking and its activities.

Treasure Chests of East Asia

Remarkable Progress Noted in Reconstruction of Facilities During Tour of South

By SAKUSABURO UCHIGASAKI
Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives
(From the Jitsugyo no Nippon)

Representing the Lower House of the Imperial Diet, Minoru Togo, Takeo Tanaka, and I embarked in the latter part of July upon a month's comfort tour of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions. Utilizing the swift aviation facilities, we were able to stop at Saigon, Shonan, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, South Sumatra, various parts of Java, northern and southern Celebes, as well as Davao and Manila in the Philippines.

The officers and men of our Forces were in excellent spirits; and the white-clad heroes, nursing their wounds, were eagerly looking forward to the speedy arrival of the day of their recovery, when they could again serve their country. Seeing and hearing of the hardships undergone by our men, particularly those of the defense detachments in the jungles, fighting against attacks from the air, we could not but bow our heads in gratitude.

Though our prime motive was to please our Army and Naval Units, we were permitted in the various territories not only to observe, but to hear open accounts of the activities of the military administrations. Also, through conversations with fellow countrymen in the regions, as well as newspapers, documents and magazine articles, we were able to grasp a general idea of the conditions there.

In Equatorial Zone

A glance at the map of the world shows us that Central Africa and northern South America lie in the same zone as the Malai Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and other Pacific Islands—that is, within the bounds of the Equatorial Line. But here the similarities cease, for though the area in the African and South American Continents are practically devoid of maritime facilities for transportation, making full exploitation of the resources impossible, the Southern Regions are endowed with natural oceanic conveniences. Moreover, they have ample supply of rain even during the dry season. Because of this fact, dense forests line the shores of Northwestern Malai which, seen from an airplane, is a veritable "sea of green." Six to seven per cent of Borneo is also reported to be impenetrable forests—while from the Central to North Celebes, similar jungles may be found. The greater portion of New Guinea is virgin territory, and this being the case, her future undoubtedly deserves the focus of our attention. Thus, it may be said that the Southern Regions are truly "Treasure Islands."

The Netherlands Government have greatly exploited the East Indies with the exception of certain sectors of Java and Sumatra. It seems that the Dutch regime had secret designs of perpetually monopolizing these Islands for itself, by utilizing demagogue tactics to the effect that the Indies were infested with poisonous plants and cannibals, to oust the unwanted foreigners. She likewise spread rumors that this was a confoundedly hot and extremely dangerous place.

Progress in Rehabilitation

What is happening to the present problems of reconstruction and reconstruction and rehabilitation? Britain, in the course of a few centuries, and spent considerable sums on Singapore in military, industrial, and educational undertakings, while in rubber cultivation and the mining of tin, the English chiefly, and the wealthy Chinese immigrants, invested fortunes and built up great establishments. Also, at the oil fields of Djambi and the Palembang refineries in Sumatra, Holland and the United States similarly made great investments.

On the northeastern coast of Sumatra, we have heard that in Medan great rubber, tobacco, coffee, and other estates were carried out on tremendous scales.

The American and European capitals invested in these estates brought about the utilization of the latest farm machineries, which likewise resulted in vast improvements. It seems that the Dutch Government not only placed its emphasis on the formation of these "estates," but also took a hand in its guidance. The cultivation of sweet potatoes and the sugar industries of Java were conducted mainly through the channel of large investments, while the cinchona plantations in the plateau areas for the manufacture of quinine, are believed to have been completely under capitalistic management. This is also true of other products such as coffee and tea.

In due course of time, the destruction, big and small, wrought during the various phases of the present War, have been repaired and rehabilitated. The majority of the military plants of Shonan, has revived owing to the unceasing effort of the Imperial Japanese Army. In the great factories of Sumatra, important machinery parts were hidden from the native peoples, but upon discovering the place of hiding, they quickly offered them to the Army authorities. Many such examples speeded up rehabilitation work in the South. In Palembang, as well as in Borneo's Bandjermasin, reconstruction in general is nearing completion.

Cooperation Noteworthy

The strong bond of cooperation between the Imperial Japanese Forces and the natives in these activities will undoubtedly be recorded in the annals of the history of Greater East Asia as one of the most remarkable phases. For example, at the rubber experimental station at Kuala Lumpur, fully equipped with all necessary appliances, the Japanese, now, in the role of superintendent, are employing numerous expert Indian scientists, and are continuing earnestly with pre-war experiments. This is also true of the rubber producing factories, where various products for military and civilian use are being made.

The next problem concerns the reconstruction of these areas. Considerable progress has been made with the cooperation of the natives of the occupied territories. Particularly is this true of the Atjeh Tribe in north and south Sumatra, who are an inter-mixture of Malaians, Indians and Arabians. Imbued with "Martial Spirits" their history has been one of prolonged struggle against the Netherlands' armed might, commencing from the latter part of the 19th, up to the beginning of the 20th Century. The Dutch Government had no alternative but to import savage tribes from Africa, eventually expending fifty million guilders to finally suppress this race. Because of this, the Atjehs gladly welcomed the Imperial armed forces. It is said that notwithstanding the Dutch orders to destroy the bridges after their retreat, men of this tribe instead stood watch over them, thus sacrificing some of their own lives.

Such being the case, public order was rapidly restored and the native peoples, particularly the officials of the former Dutch regime, cooperated with the Military Administration authorities. Although this varies in certain sections of Java, emphasis came to be placed on the formation of Youth and Air Defense Corps, the memberships of both of which are estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands. Under the Dutch rule, youth movements had been prohibited, but the Japanese authorities in direct contrast, have encouraged these activities.

Youth Corps Active

The Youth Corps members carry six foot poles and each guards his respective section, while the Air Defense Corps, in close contact with the police in the various districts, are engaged in the maintenance of public order and in air defense work. Due to the aid received from the Defense Corps, the strength of police has increased, while the Women's Service Group, the Medical Service Corps, and the Religious Associations all have come, in due course of time, to cooperate with the Government.

In Malai and in the East Indies, it is worthy of note that army recruits, policemen, and seamen have been selected from among the native population and are being trained at various points in the South under the guidance of the Japanese. In Shonan, a training school for the native lads was established. We were greatly impressed in the course of our visit to the school's dormitories and to learn that similar schools have also been established in Java, Celebes, and other points.

The popularization of the Japanese language is making vast progress in the various regions, where young boys and girls may be heard singing the "Aikoku Koshinkyoku" most superbly. Not only the native youths but the sons of the Chinese immigrants are now seized with the fervor to master the Japanese tongue. Middle, vocational and agricultural schools have been rebuilt, and others are undergoing construction, while a medical university in Java has been opened. During the time of Dutch rule, little emphasis had been placed on agricultural and vocational guidance regardless of the fact that for the increased production of foodstuffs to make Java self-providing, instruction along this line was vitally necessary.

Economic Reconstruction

As for the development and construction phase in the various regions, looking at Malai we find that developments in such undertakings as the reclamation of jungles, mining, the rejuvenating of rubber forests past their period of production and the converting of these into rice fields are taking place. The same is in Sumatra and Java, where hitherto lands suitable for rice planting had been overrun with sweet potato fields.

Celebes is also abundant in natural resources; namely, nickel, mica, coal, and other underground materials. Cotton is being encouraged in various parts of Java and Celebes, with this year promising a good yield. Even the spinning mills should realize increased output when the machineries arrive from Japan. Imitation brick and "soft" cement too are being made, while from the essential oils of the Bandjermasin wells in southern Borneo, various by-products such as candles are being made.

And thus, thanks to our short but most instructive trip, we came to know the favorable progress being made in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Southern Regions.

News Behind the News

By MASAO DODO

America's New Philistinism

I

Cutting upward through many social strata of the United States, a new school of Philistinism is on the rise. It is taking full advantage of the violent flux of events that marks the year 1944—the year of America's national elections—the year of the decisive war situation. To grasp the significance of this new trend is to gain a fresh vista through which one can clearly observe a distinct pattern of America's war-time national psychology.

For more than a week, the American news menu cards have been particularly thick with the evidences of this new trend—as witness: another case of disaffection among the upper-bracket members of the United States Office of War Information; the polemic farce over the government finance; and a new challenge by America's old vested commercial interests.

More OWI Casualties

There was another conspicuous batch of the OWI casualties reported last week. The fresh bundle of quitting notices on the desk of Director Elmer Davis in the Office of War Information included such well-known names as: Joseph Barnes, Deputy Director of Atlantic Operations; James Warburg, Director of the Psychological Warfare; and Edward Johnson, Head of the Overseas Editorial Board.

Not long ago, these columns were devoted to the discussion of the unusually high rate of political casualty among the members of the United States Office of War Information. The readers will remember that every batch of the OWI resignations carried with it a ponderous charge of duplicity with which the business of the OWI had been conducted. They will also remember the keynote of the serious charge which was sounded as early as in April of last year when the fifteen resigning members of the organization declared in their joint statement:

"We are leaving because of our conviction that it is impossible for us, under those who now control our output, to tell the full truth. The activities of the OWI on the home front are now dominated by high-pressure promoters who prefer slick salesmanship to honest information. They delude themselves that the only effective appeal to the American public in war-time is the selfish one of 'What's in it for me?' They are turning this Office of War Information into an Office of War Ballyhoo."

Some Americans may derive a certain sense of comfort from the frequent changes in the OWI personnel because, in a way, the changes are in keeping with one, at least, of democratic principles of statecraft—namely, rotation of office. But that sense of comfort must be a sort of mixed feeling because of the type of men who quit and because of their reasons for quitting. The latest wave of the OWI resignations again indicates that the Office of War Information still remains an Office of War Ballyhoo. The victor was again the Ballyhoo, and the vanquished were a group of America's outstanding high-brow journalists. Philistinism has again held its complete sway over intellectual honesty.

Not an Isolated Incident

Under the exigencies of the present gigantic total war, what a mere handful of America's high-brow journalists say or do may not count for much. With or without Mr. Joseph Barnes and Company in the OWI, America's propaganda policy will continue in just about the same way it has been conducted right along. But the reason why this matter merits some space in these columns is that the plight of America's high-brow journalism is not an isolated incident. On the contrary, it is a conspicuous part of the general retreat of intellectual honesty from the war-time regime of the United States.

Joseph Barnes, whose name heads the list of fresh OWI casualties, has long been a standard-bearer for America's high-brow journalism. A Harvard graduate, a man of considerable family fortune, a student of Asiatic and Russian affairs, an erstwhile Moscow correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune, at one time an enterprising associate of America's foremost magazine publisher Henry Luce, a frequenter of the New York Harvard Club, and more recently an occasional visitor to the White House in Washington on advisory errands for President Roosevelt, he has earned himself a substantial claim to leadership in his chosen field.

Especially in the middle Nineteen Thirties, he was prominently identified with the movement of high-brow journalism. He was often seen reclining in one of the big comfortable chairs of the New York Harvard Club smoking room and discussing the vital need of intellectual revival in American journalism. Some of his magazine articles on that subject are still remembered to this day as clarion calls for academic endowments in newspaper writing. That was the heyday of the New Deal. Bright hopes were held out to America's young intellectuals that their ideas might be incorporated into the body politic of the United States and thereby translated into national action.

New Label on Pork Barrel

For a time, the hopes remained bright. But, as the election year 1936 approached, the hopes began to wane and shrivel because of the peculiar nature of the New Deal. To their great disgust and dismay, America's young intellectuals discovered that the New Deal, in its actual operation, was first and last a politician's instrument and not an honest quest for America's true destiny. The New Deal's pretense to intellectuality was only a convenient label. The real substance of the regime was discovered to be the same old pork-barrel with a new label on. The true distinction of the New Deal barrel was its unprecedented size, which entailed an annual increase of national debt on the average of 3.3 billion dollars during President Roosevelt's first two terms and to the astronomic tunes of 39.5 billion dollars in 1942 and 44.5 billion dollars in 1943. This prodigal spending of public money has been and still is the agile sledge upon which the New Deal Santa Claus has been riding. On one hand, the prodigal Santa Claus has been installing the Hyde Park Squire in the White House again and again. On the other, the perennial gifts have pampered the American people in all walks of life, until the predominant delusion of the age has come to be—as the fifteen resigning members of the OWI jointly declared in April of last year—that "the only effective appeal to the American public (even) in wartime is, the selfish one of 'What's in it for me?'"

Infamy Triumphs Over All

Under such circumstances as these, all conscientious warnings by America's high-brow journalists were bound to be taken as so much wet blanket. Their prophecies of national doom were bound to be countered with the charges that ranged from disloyalty to treason. This national trend of the United States was fairly discernible during Mr. Roosevelt's first term in the White House. It attained a relentless rate of acceleration during his second term. In 1940—another election year—the plight of America's intellectual honesty became a complete rout. Professor Raymond Moley and General Hugh S. Johnson had long been expelled from the New Deal organization. In their place sat Mr. Harry Hopkins. And in the Democratic National Convention of 1940 in Chicago, Harry Hopkins managed to shatter the last vestige of moral integrity in the national politics of the United States. It is still vividly recalled with what audacity Hopkins flaunted the New Deal pork-barrel in the face of all the Convention delegates. It is also recalled how Hopkins employed hundreds of Chicago's worst hoodlums, through the notorious Mayor Ed Kelley, to steer the Convention toward his desired goal. The infamous political machination triumphed over all else. And America's high-brow journalism was the most severely wounded casualty.

Recruits Become Victims

Then came the war—a total war. Under the excuse of the national crisis, some of America's leading high-brow journalists were dragged out into the war regime of the United States. Joseph Barnes was precisely one of those strange recruits. The United States Office of War Information became full of these strange recruits. That is why the OWI has been the heaviest contributor to America's political casualty list of the present war.

As more and more names are added by the OWI to the war-time political casualty list, one phenomenon stands out more and more evident and implacable. And that is the rise of new Philistinism in the United States. This is where the troubles of the Office of War Information hook up with the general national trend of that country. Every ambitious American is scrambling into the band-wagon of this new philosophy. A few other illustrations, which follow this instalment, may serve to bring out in clear relief what the new trend signifies.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

If an idea springs up in your mind and you are aware that it tends to selfishness, draw it back on the course of righteousness. This is to turn an evil to a blessing or to call the dead to life,—a great thing not to be slighted.—Ts'ai-kent'an.

BOOK REVIEW

President Laurel's Latest Work

By KI KIMURA
Written for the Nippon Times

Copies of a new book "Forces That Make A Nation Great," by Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Philippine Republic and published by the Bureau of Printing last year, were recently presented by its author to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and several other important persons in Japan. I had the good fortune of borrowing the Foreign Minister's copy and the pleasure of perusing it.

I knew that President Laurel is a great friend of Japan and is well versed in everything Japanese, and that he has a perfect understanding of Japanese life. What was the reason which made him write such a book in the midst of the great war and during the busy hours of the birth of a great republic? I had these questions in mind as I opened the first page.

But I had to rebuke myself for having such questions and I found myself sitting in a decorous manner instead of reclining against my desk: I was struck by the gravity of the substance of the book.

The book was an appeal of the first President of the Philippine Republic to his people in the midst of the birth pangs of his nation. It shows the display of the hopeful pride of an Oriental. We feel that we can place absolute trust in the Father of the Philippine Republic.

Divided Into Two Parts

The contents of the book are divided into two parts. Part I is entitled "Forces That Make a Nation Great" and is subdivided into the following chapters: "Love of the Country," "The Veneration of Heaven," "Love and Respect for Parents" and "Honor." It describes the lives of great Filipino leaders of the past and records their precepts and undying words. While reading the book I recalled "Self Help" of Smiles which was translated in Japan during the first part of the Meiji Era by Keiu Nakamura, one of the prominent scholars of that time and which was known as the "Bible of the Meiji Era" because of its great influence on the lives of the Japanese of the period. I thought that President Laurel's book might be called "Self Help of the Philippines."

What led President Laurel to write his book? The answer to this question is given by his introduction in a rather astonishing manner.

Before Japan gave final consent to the independence of the Philippines, Prime Minister Tojo through the Japanese military authorities in Manila suggested three cardinal point programs. First, it was stressed that the Filipino people should undergo a spiritual rejuvenation and that they should think and act as Orientals. And the happy coincidence is that this very point was also President Laurel's cardinal base for founding a new public for his country.

Model Not Far to Seek

Nor should food for thought be given them for the spiritual rejuvenation of a people. But what shall be the form of life for the people of the Philippines who are to undergo a tremendous transformation as a result of the establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia? The model for them is not far to seek. For the "illustrations that follow the enumeration and discussion of civico-moral precepts will be made by means of historical instances called from Philippine sources." So says President Laurel by way of dealing a fatal blow to those who revere things Occidental. By citing the lives of the Filipino heroes following Rizal the author compiled "Self Help of the Philippines."

Here we recall the Outline of Elementary Learning which the Emperor Meiji graciously caused Eifu Nagata, one of the learned scholars of the Meiji Era, to compile. It was "Self Help of Japan." It contains the stories and precepts of great Japanese and Chinese leaders. It is said that at first the book was to contain the stories of the great personages of Occidental nations side by side with those of Japan and China, but they were dropped at the last minute as being unnecessary and inappropriate as part of the book.

President Laurel's inclusion of the stories and precepts of great Filipino leaders made me inevitably recall this book compiled during the eventful period of the Meiji Era. Japan at that time singularly resembled the Philippines of today. They both have a burning enthusiasm for a cultural life of their own. President Laurel probably did not know of the existence of the Outline of Elementary Learning by Eifu Nagata. But had he read it through some translation, he would have been greatly touched thereby. As an Oriental he would have wept over its inspiration.

Now, if President Laurel's book was merely self help of the Philip-

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 6)

Nippon Times
Evening

Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

Nor Flood Nor Fire Will Stop Us Till We've Won

No. 16,129 — TOKYO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1944 — Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Friday, February 18

MAINICHI—Roosevelt's Ambition

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Our Enemy, America

Roosevelt's Ambition

MAINICHI—The United States has already scattered some 3,800,000 troops to anti-Axis lines almost in all parts of the world except the Soviet Union. She dispatched them not only to the various islands in the Pacific under her influence but also to Australia, India, China, West Asia, Africa, Italy, the British Isles and Iceland. The greater part of the areas to which the Americans have been sent are within the confines of the British Empire and almost all the rest are also other nations' territories.

The United States has planted her troops in so many far-flung battlelines no doubt in accordance with strategic necessity but that is decidedly not the only reason. The primary war aim of the United States is to overthrow Japan and Germany and at the same time to dominate the world. We have frequently refered to this matter but of late this intention has become clearer day by day. For instance, the Wall Street Journal, a mirror of the views of the American warmongers, says: "The United States has no desire to be paid for her Lend-Lease consignments in money. She wants military bases and control of munition allocations. She wants all the military bases in the Pacific and a 99-year lease of military bases in all other parts of the world." In these words we perceive something of the ruthless American ambition to rule the world regardless of the interests of Britain or of any other nation of the anti-Axis camp.

In reply to the query of an American reporter: "What is the issue likely to arise between the United States and Britain hereafter?," Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, said: "The American occupation of the British military bases and of international airports." This shows that the passage thus quoted from The Wall Street Journal is not mere Yankee swagger but something more deeply connected with the fundamental political designs of the United States. The United States is not occupying British military bases alone. Her air force dominates all strategic bases whether in West Asia or Africa. Once brought under the control of the American air force, the United States is not likely to return them with sweet innocence, since it is her ambition to rule the world. She wants to rule the world strategically and economically.

Aviation has infinite possibilities of development. It is the American scheme to use her tremendous aircraft productivity for the conquest of the world after the war. She is frantically producing aircraft both to win the war and to dominate the world after the war. Britain has quickly discerned this scheme of President Roosevelt's.

Apparently less perspicacious than Britain, Chungking is feverishly building air bases for the American air force. The only adequate expression for it is: "What damned fools!" The Chungking offer of air bases to the American air force in itself spells the military control of Chungking by the United States. Presumably Chungking leaders seem to be entertaining the naive notion that when they have secured the "final victory" in concert with the United States and Britain the autonomy and independence of China would be assured. Such, unfortunately, is not the American program. Not even as a miracle can it be conceived that a United States, which entertains no scruples to gobble up the resources and territory of Britain, her ally and cultural senior, would make sincere efforts to assure the independence and autonomy of a China whom she has never assessed as anything more than a semi-colony and a land of "idol-worshipping heathens."

For the present, the United States, as Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, has pointed out, is seeking to make China the last base for the general counter-offensive on Japan. After the war her intention is to enslave China and to exploit her to the limit. Roosevelt is now reinforcing his air force in China ostensibly to carry out air raids on Japan but fundamentally to place the Chungking regime under the complete control of the United States army. Chungking is working desperately to hand over the powers of life and death over China to Roosevelt.

Our Enemy, America

YOMIURI-HOCHI—What the United States really was in the first World War and what she really is in this one are not necessarily identical. President Wilson really did make the democratization of the world his ideal and he fanned the patriotism of the individualistic Americans in accordance with that ideal. President Roosevelt, however,

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

CATHOLICS SHOCKED BY U.S. DESTRUCTION OF CASSINO ABBEY

His Holiness Issues Statement Scoring Consideration Lack

Domei

BERLIN, February 17.—The bombing and shelling of the Bendictine Monastery on Mount Cassino by United States forces has proved a serious blow to the entire Catholic world, and Pope Pius XII, expressing sadness over the incident, issued the following statement today, according to Rome reports:

"If careful consideration had been given, the Benedictine Monastery would have been spared. What was only necessary was not consideration for myself but for the entire Catholic world."

Wanton Attack Described

Domei

BERLIN, February 17.—Regarding the barbaric destruction of the Benedictine Monastery, west of Cassino, by United States air forces, the German military authorities issued the following statement today:

"Several formations of four-motored bomber planes, totalling about 200, dropped high-efficiency explosive bombs, on February 15, on the Benedictine Monastery, following which, the heavy artillery units of the United States forces took up the attack. The shelling set fire to the monastery and it was completely demolished.

The following morning, the United States forces again opened fire, and thus, the German forces were unable to give attention to the dead and wounded. Yet, despite the great danger, they managed to rescue the head of the monastery who was more than 80 years old, and several other priests.

"Priests who escaped the shelling by United States forces have endorsed the statemtnt of the German Commander that in the neighborhood of the monastery no German forces were stationed. A report from the spot informs that more than 100 priests and Italian refugees were buried under the ruin of the monastery and killed. The number of the dead is expected to further increase."

Kesselring Issues Statement

Domei

BERLIN, February 17.—Issuing an eight-item statement, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in Italy, severely attacked the barbarous act of the anti-Axis forces in unlawfully bombing the Benedictine Monastery, and clearly declared that the responsibility for its destruction was entirely on the side of the anti-Axis, according to Rome reports.

'Infamy of Cassino'

Domei

BERLIN, February 17.—President Roosevelt declared that the bombardment of the Benedictine Monastery of Cassino was justified since the Germans had used it for military purposes, writes the Deutsche Diplomatische Korrespondenz in an article, headlined "The Infamy of Cassino." The Korrespondenz adds that the Archbishop of Baltimore and Washington had stated that he was sure that every Catholic in the entire world would understand that the bombardment of the Cassino Abbey by American forces was necessary.

During the latest debate in the British House of Lords, Archbishop Lord Lang had called the bombardment of cultural monuments a "regrettable but unavoidable consequence of the bombardment of military objectives." Lord Cranborne, the President of the House,

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

Mrs. Shaw Wills Money For Education of Irish

Special

LISBON, February 17.—Mrs. George Bernard Shaw, wife of the great British satirist, has bulked her £600,000 estate to an educational fund for the people of her native land in order to teach the Irish, among other things, self-control, elocution, deportment and arts of personal contact and social intercourse," according to a London dispatch.

Meanwhile, a New York dispatch stated that the Irish became immediately articulate when they learned about Mrs. Shaw's will. John J. McInerney, attorney at Rochester, New York, said that "very little of the money need be spent because most Irishmen are cultured."

Immediate Raid on Japan From China Bases Urged by Stilwell Is Bitterly Hit by Eliot

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 16.—Major George Fielding Eliot, military commentator of the New York Herald Tribune, severely criticized the statement made by Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in India and China, that the American air operations against Japan cannot wait for piercing the Japanese blockade in connection with the statement previously made by Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, that the only way to beat Japan is through the establishment of bases in the China mainland, according to a dispatch received from New York.

Eliot described Stilwell's statement, which demanded immediately huge cargo planes as "a threat to the Americans' confidence in the United States military plans."

"It is regrettable that officers in high responsible positions, who command this war must be constantly appealing to court public opinion whenever they think their particular activity is not getting everything for which they consider they are entitled," Eliot declared. "In fact, some of them get anxious in advance and start issuing statement."

Recalling the statement made by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific, after the appointment of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, as Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, which "had most unfortunate repercussions," Eliot turned to Stilwell, declaring that the latter is "apparently much exercised because Nimitz at Pearl Harbor declared that his amphibious forces on way to China intend eventually to establish bases of American air power on the China mainland."

"Now obviously, this is just a plain statement of fact, which cannot be argued away. Neither Stilwell nor anyone else can possibly suppose we can haul or fly enough materials for a major offensive against Japan over the enormous barrier of the Himalaya mountains," Eliot stated.

Fears Japanese Victory

Special

LISBON, February 17.—Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., retired, former commandant of the 14th Naval District at Pearl Harbor, and former Chief of Staff of the United States fleet, warned that "Japan can still win the war in the Pacific," according to a Washington dispatch.

Stirling said that the United States will need all its naval strength it can muster to overcome Japan.

He also warned against the possibility that Germany may have powerful warships built secretly and unknown to the anti-Axis, which might lead the anti-Axis fleets into a trap and attack the eastern coast of the United States.

Nanking Ratifies Law Banning Opium Smoking, Control of Narcotics

Special

NANKING, February 17.—The Supreme National Defense Council of the National Government of China ratified, today, the Opium Smoking Prohibition law. This law, which contains nine sections, providing for establishment of a general bureau for prohibition of opium-smoking as well as the manufacture of narcotics, growing of poppies within areas under its administration and other measures, will be put into force from March 30, the anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking. Other laws ratified by the Supreme National Defense Council, today, included the revision in regulations for control of narcotics similar to opium.

U.S., BRITISH LIES REFUTED BY POPE

Denies Germans Present At Castell Gandolfo; Says It Is Not A Military Target

Special

LISBON, February 17.—The Apostolic Delegate to the United States, Most Reverend Amleto Giovanni Cicognami, today stated on behalf of the Vatican that the Papal Villa, Castell Gandolfo, could not be considered a military target, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Apostolic Delegate said that His Eminence Cardinal Maglione, State Secretary to His Holiness Pope Pius XII had instructed him to declare that the recent report appearing in the press and credited to the enemy high command to the effect that the actual territory of the Papal Villa, Castell Gandolfo, is "saturated with Germans and therefore subject to bombing" is untrue.

He added that His Eminence stated that no German soldier has been admitted within the borders of the neutral villa and that no German military forces whatsoever are within it at the present.

A supplementary statement issued on behalf of the National Catholic Welfare Conference revealed that "in connection with the above statement, it may be recalled that according to recent information from Vatican City the Holy Father opened the Papal Villa, including the official apartments to those rendered homeless by bombings of surrounding areas."

The number of those to whom asylum was offered at the Papal Villa is estimated to have reached 15,000, mostly women and children.

The recent bombings of Castell Gandolfo resulted in the death of several hundred of these refugees and the evacuation of many others. The Vatican Radio on February 15 stated that more than 10,000 refugees still remained at the Papal

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

U.S. CONGRESS GETS RECORD NAVAL BILL

Huge Budget Presented In Face of Opposition To New Tax Measure

Special

LISBON, February 16.—President Roosevelt presented to Congress today the naval budget for 1944-45, according to Washington reports.

The estimates amounted to $30,789,819,000, breaking all records. They show an increase of $555,049,000 over the 1943-44 estimates.

The principal items of expenditure are the construction and replenishment of naval vessels totaling $8,084,000,000, while the expenditures connected with aviation amount to $4,023,000,000.

Meanwhile, Roosevelt is reported authoritatively to have informed Congressional leaders that he plans to veto the new $2,315,000,000 tax bill because it fails to produce sufficient additional revenue.

The President's reputed decision came somewhat as a surprise to the Administration's lieutenants who urged him earlier in the week to sign the measure, contending that Congress is unlikely to pass another revenue-raising bill this year.

As it finally went to the President's desk, the measure was geared to extract about $664,900,000 of additional revenue in individual income taxes, add $502,100,000 to corp-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

Australia Getting Planes

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—British four-motored Short Sunderland reconnaissance planes will shortly arrive in Australia from Britain, declared Arthur S. Drakeford, Australian Air and Civil Aviation Minister, today, according to a Canberra dispatch. The planes will probably be used by the Australian air force to participate in the Pacific war front, he added.

Exchange Ship, Gripsholm, Sails For Lisbon Carrying Reich Nationals, French Diplomats

Special

LISBON, February 17.—The Swedish motorship, Gripsholm, left New York on Tuesday for Lisbon carrying 18 members of former French diplomatic and consular establishments in the United States, 26 German consular officials with their wives and families, who were placed in custody by the United States during the military operations in North Africa, a German consular officer and his wife, who were seized in Italy, and several hundred German nationals, who entered the United States in 1942 from other American Republics en route to Germany but who were unable to continue their voyage at that time, according to a New York dispatch.

Other passengers included about 375 German nationals who were being repatriated on grounds of illness and other circumstances and 131 seriously sick and seriously wounded war prisoners including 14 from Canada, who were being repatriated under the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention.

On the return voyage from Lisbon, the Gripsholm is bringing back staff members of the American Embassy, consular officials in France, newspaper correspondents and relief workers numbering 156 as well as 95 officials of other American Republics, who had been held in Germany since the early part of 1943.

The vessel is also bringing back 375 nationals of the United States and other American Republics whom the German Government are reciprocally releasing for repatriation on humanitarian grounds and a number of seriously sick and seriously wounded American war prisoners.

BRITISH COMPELLED TO BEAT A RETREAT IN ARAKAN WAR ZONE

Defeat Admitted by Foe; Nippon Units Advancing With Increasing Power

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—The anti-Axis headquarters in Southeast Asia, today, announced in its communique that "British forces on the Arakan Front have been forced to retreat again in face of fierce Japanese attacks," according to a report from New Delhi.

Enemy on Retreat

Domei

CANTON, February 17.—Battles on the Burma-Indian border front are being intensified and the Japanese Forces are advancing with increasing fighting power, it was announced yesterday over the radio in India, according to reports received here.

"In the Arakan area, battles are at present being continued," the announcement said. "The two sectors south and northeast of Maungdaw have been recaptured by the Japanese Forces. The British-Indian forces were forced to retreat from these sectors after hard fighting. In the Fukawng Valley, the Chungking forces have clashed with the Japanese and a fierce battle is now raging."

Due to the present Japanese offensive, the situation within India has become uncontrollable, and the British authorities are frantically trying to counter the unfavorable term of events. The British-Indian military headquarters, yesterday, issued the following warning to the Indian populace:

"When the Japanese Forces attacked the Anglo-Indian troops in the Maungdaw area last year, we made a temporary withdrawal to avoid unnecessary attrition. Now furious battles are again being fought in the same area.

"The Japanese attacks are most intensive and since they enjoy geographical advantages the Anglo-Indian forces have to fight a very hard battle. As the Japanese Forces are trying to advance into India, the Indian populace is exhorted to be calm and are warned to be fully prepared against the Japanese advance."

Yank Air Scheme Bared

Special

LISBON, February 17.—Two giants of the United States petroleum industry—the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and Socony-Vacuum Incorporated—are cooperating in an ambitious scheme to put the United States in the forefront of the aviation supply service after the war, according to a New York dispatch.

A new company, Itava Incorporated, has been created to offer complete aviation service to any foreign air base in the world where the private company is allowed to operate.

Naidu Invited to London

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Nearly 20 members of the British Parliament, mostly Laborites, in a signed cable requested Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the only member of the Indian National Congress Working Committee out of prison, to come to Britain to state India's case for independence, according to a London dispatch. Mrs. Naidu is at present in Bombay.

Bound on Another Raid over enemy terrain, a squadron of Imperial Navy planes hop off from a certain base in the Andaman Islands. Hand-in-hand with the furious drives launched by the Imperial Land Units, who are ably supported by Units of the Indian National Army, these gallant sky-fighters are bringing confusion and annihilation to the anti-Axis forces under the command of Lord Mountbatten in Southeastern Asia.

(Passed by Navy Ministry)

1,000 YANKEES DEAD AS TRANSPORT SUNK

U.S. War Department Admits Loss; 62 Killed In Sinking of Irma

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—The sinking of an anti-Axis troops transport in European waters with the loss of a thousand American soldiers was announced by the United States War Department, according to a Washington dispatch.

The date of the sinking was undisclosed. However, the announcement stated that the ship was lost at night and sank rapidly in the rough sea. It said that the rescue effort resulted in saving about 1,000 men

Irma Casualties Total 62

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—A submarized report of the Norsk Telegraph Office stated that 62 persons lost their lives after the sinking of a Norwegian coastal vessel, Irma, by the British, according to an Oslo dispatch.

The report stated that the names of the victims will soon be published by the Norwegian papers.

Meanwhile it was learned today that the Swedish Foreign Office has delivered a protest to Moscow through the Swedish embassy against the bombing of the Tornedal area of Sweden.

Sweden Lodges Protest

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—The Swedish Embassy at Moscow lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Government on February 15, according to the instructions of the home Government, regarding the bombing by the Soviet air force on February 12 of the Swedish territory in the Tornea River region at the Finnish-Swedish frontier, the Swedish Foreign Office announced today.

Stimson Bares Casualties Suffered by U.S. in Italy

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Colonel Henry Stimson, United States Secretary of War, made the following disclosure of American casualties on the Italian front at a press interview on February 15.

Killed	4,158
Wounded	18,954
Missing	6,429
Total	28,641

It is needless to say that the foregoing figures are false, giving as they do a far smaller number than the actual losses.

Anti-Espionage Meeting Held

Special lectures to combat against the vicious evils of espionage in the important industries were held on Wednesday at the Central Agriculture and Forestry Hall at Marunouchi before approximately 600 representatives of important industries of Tokyo. The assembly was sponsored by the Society for Combatting Espionage.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 17

Southeast of Krivoi Rog, the Soviets attacked without success. The thrust, carried out by one of the German tank formations, resulted in the capture of prisoners and booty.

East of Shashkoff, German troops further advanced against the enemy, who stubbornly defended himself and they destroyed 36 Soviets tanks. All enemy counter-attacks here as well as west of Cherkassy were repulsed.

Near Vitebsk, the enemy resumed his break-through attempts, supported by tanks and battleplanes. German grenadiers excellently supported by artillery and trench mortar units, tigers, assault guns and battleplanes again achieved a full defensive success after heavy fighting.

Between Lake Ilmen and Lake Peipus as well as near Narva, the enemy made numerous attacks which were frustrated in the heavy fighting with severe losses suffered by the Soviets. German troops annihilated two enemy battalions in one sector.

8 Planes Downed

Last night, Soviet machines carried out another heavy attack against the Finnish capital. The Finnish anti-aircraft artillery shot down eight of the attacking enemy bombers.

South of Rome, German troops resumed their attacks to further narrow down the enemy landing head of Nettuno.

An enemy counter-attack southeast of Aprilia, supported by tanks, was repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

In the Cassino sector, the enemy again attacked German positions with strong forces, but his attacks were frustrated in the heavy defense fighting.

German coastal artillery shelled the enemy shipping traffic in the Bay of Gaeta with telling effect. On the Adriatic coast, German shock-troops destroyed an enemy base and captured prisoners and booty.

Rome Again Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, February 16.—Anti-Axis air forces again blindly bombed Rome dropping many bombs on the city, according to Milan reports.

U.S. Envoy Sees Jordana

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Calton J. H. Hayes, U.S. Ambassador to Spain, called on Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Jordana at noon today and held an important conference that lasted for more than two hours. Again in the evening, Hayes called on the Foreign Minister and was in conference for about one hour, according to Madrid reports.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—The United States Government has postponed for another month the order prohibiting export of oil to Spain, according to the Svenska Dagbladet.

NIPPON NAVY PLANES SMASH FOE CONVOY IN SEAS OFF TULUVE

One Large Transport Set Afire; Raids on Nippon Bases Foiled

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 18.—The Sea Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Air Force, discovering an enemy convoy in the waters off the Tuluve area, New Britain Island, on the morning of February 16, immediately attacked it and heavily damaged and set ablaze one large enemy transport with direct hits.

All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Raiders All Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 18.—A formation of 15 enemy planes consisting of 10 four-engined bombers and five two-engined craft, attempted to raid Ambon on Amboina Island and Saumalakki in the Tenimber Group at daybreak of February 16.

Vigorously intercepting them, the Ground Units of the Japanese Garrison Units repulsed all the enemy planes with fierce A-A fire.

The damage to the Japanese side was slight.

Rabaul Raids Intensified

The enemy offensive against Rabaul has become particularly intensive since the beginning of February. In the period from February 1 to February 14, the number of enemy planes which attacked Rabaul totaled 2,260.

According to a Domei report from Rabaul dated February 17, on the morning of February 15 a total of 219 enemy planes consisting of B-24's, B-25's, B-26's and other heavy bombers made a three-wave attack on our position at Kavieng, New Ireland. The enemy planes that attacked Kavieng on February 1, totaled 106; on February 4, 76; on February 7, one; and on February 13, 47; or a total of 230 planes in four days. Thus, it becomes clear that the enemy's attention is mainly directed to Rabaul.

The recent attack by more than 200 enemy planes on Rabaul shows what the enemy is attempting to attain. With the landing on Cape Merkus, New Britain Island, in the middle of December, the enemy opened the offensive on Rabaul. Then, with the landing on Borgen Bay in the latter part of December, and another landing on Cape Gumbi, New Guinea, in the first part of January, the enemy has strengthened its position around Rabaul.

Since the opening of the new offensive on the Marshall Islands, air attacks on Rabaul have become particularly fierce. In the past the enemy offensive was directed mainly at New Guinea, Western New Britain and Bougainville, and the campaign against Kavieng, located

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

FINNS WILL NOT ATTEND LABOR CONGRESS IN U.S.

A.F.L. Scored by Soviets For Anti-Russian Stand

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—The Finnish Government has decided not to dispatch its delegates to the International Labor Congress to be held at Philadelphia, U.S., in April, because of the present international situation, the Finnish Government announced today, according to Helsinki reports.

Soviets Hit A.F.L.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—Leaders of the American Federation of Labor are severely criticized and called reactionists, who are preventing the war effort of the working class of the United States, by the Trud, organ of the Soviet Trade Unions, in yesterday's issue.

"Mathew Woll, William Hatcheson and David Dubinsky, leaders of the American Federation of Labor, are responsible for making the Federation decide on the non-participation in the International Labor Congress to be opened in London this spring," the Trud article said.

"They are planning to a reactionary bloc in the labor circles of the United States in order to create an anti-Soviet atmosphere. They wear the mask of protector of democracy, but are really hindering the contribution of the American working class toward the fighting strength of the United States."

HELSINKI DEFENDERS DOWN SOVIET CRAFT

Bag 8 Planes, Blast Many More as 400 Russian Planes Air Raid Capital

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—The Finnish Government officially declared today that a confirmed total of over 400 Soviet planes had attacked the capital of Helsinki and its vicinity from 8:30 p.m. yesterday till 5:30 a.m. today, according to a Helsinki report.

Numerous fires were started and city buildings destroyed. Casualties of 12 dead and 14 wounded were reported from among the civilians.

However, the Finnish anti-aircraft gun corps accounted for eight Soviet raiders shot down and numerous others blasted.

It was also reported that enemy planes again attacked the city of Tampere, and the areas in southwestern and southern Finland, but were intercepted by Finnish fighters. One Soviet bomber and two fighter planes were shot down. The plucky Finnish fighters suffered no damage.

Over Karelia, two Soviet bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire, the dispatch revealed.

In the Onega Lake area, Finnish artillery units completely frustrated the Soviet attempt to cross over to the opposite bank, the report added.

Bare Raid Details

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Regarding the bombing of Helsinki by the Soviet air force, the Finnish Government in a statement issued today, according to a dispatch from that city, declared:

"A strong formation of more than 100 Soviet planes bombed Helsinki and its surrounding districts from last night until this morning. They dropped incendiary and explosive bombs within the city and caused fires in Helsinki.

"According to reports received up to the present, the casualties caused to the general public are small, while the activity of the air defense corps was very effective."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

has not taken the trouble to disguise his ambition to rule the world and is inciting the American people with the Napoleonic vision of a world conqueror. In other words, Roosevelt is a warmonger while Wilson fought more or less earnestly for the sake of making the "world safe for Democracy."

When it comes to subduing Japan for the prosecution of the traditional American policy of invading and exploiting Asia, however, there was no difference in the Wilsonian policy from the Rooseveltian policy even if in world policy Wilson differed markedly from Roosevelt. It is no longer necessary to point out that all conflicts on the Asiatic continent were rooted in the interference of the United States since the Russo-Japanese War, because it is an established historical fact.

Although it took on different forms from time to time, it has ever been the national policy of the United States since her founding to build an empire out of ever-expanding territory. Her imperialism found its congenial soil in the vast area of the Pacific and in this she could not but clash with Japan, the only Power capable of resisting her will. Such is the real nature of the United States and it is well to bear it in mind constantly, for we are liable to forget it, whether because of the familiarity of the concept or of its entanglement with various non-essential details. The United States provoked us to war in order to move Japan out of the way for her conquest of Asia. This is the fundamental motive deciding the enemy's strategy and directing his operations, whether political or military.

East Asiatic aggression being her national polity, the United States first sought to intimidate Japan, guardian of Asia, by sheer force of industrial production and powerful armament. Having failed to intimidate her and having only provoked Japan to war, the United States is now bent on "the total extinction of the Japanese race" by mobilizing all her resources and giving vent to all her bestiality. That is America and we should never have mistaken her for anything else. To be amazed at this late date over the bestial atrocities on the field committed by the barbaric Yankees, whose barbarism was notorious even among the people of the South in the days of the American Civil War, or at the inhuman treatment of our internees, would merely be to confess that we had been misled by their own professions into conceiving them as angels of "peace and humanity."

Yankee cruelty is rooted in the bestial nature of the race and has been perpetuated by the wild environment, including incessant warfare with American Indians. Especially when they have to deal with the peoples of East Asia, their sense of racial superiority comes to the fore. Their dealings with their own Negro citizens and Chinese residing in their country manifest this sense of racial discrimination. The Japanese exclusion issue is another glaring example. It was on May 26, 1924 that the Japanese Immigrant Exclusion Act was legislated with the signature of President Coolidge. Early on the morning of May 31, a Japanese, whose name remains unknown to this day, committed suicide by "harakiri" in front of the United States Embassy in Tokyo. He took pains to conceal his name because he did not wish his death to be misconstrued as a gesture made to advertise his name. His sole aim was to express the depth of outraged feelings of the Japanese people over the insult put upon Japan by the United States in passing such a law. His posthumous writing shows that he was of a samurai family who had embraced Christianity. He at first believed in the integrity of Americans as missionaries of the Gospel but the immigration act came as a crushing blow to his belief, stripping the Americans of their mask of hypocrisy. Disappointed over this exposure of the unprincipled knavery of Americans, he would urge with his death reconsideration on their part.

The American ambition to conquer the East behind her mask of peace and humanity, inwardly holding all Asiatics in contempt, is deep-seated and long-pursued. Now she is ready to throw everything she has into a savage and frenzier offensive to "dissolve the Japanese Empire" and to "exterminate the Japanese race." With blood and iron we shall reply, shattering their presumptuous conceit and ruthless ambition. But it is necessary to remember what the enemy really is and we must not lose sight of it for a moment.

Interesting People

Germany's No. 1 Master Mechanic

Domei

BERLIN, February 17.—On its front page the German weekly "Das Reich" recently published an interesting account of the life and activities of master mechanic, Franz Hahne, the first recipient of the Knight's Cross to the War Merit Cross.

Master mechanic, Franz Hahne, is Germany's specialist in the construction of tank models. He knows every German type, whether it be tank or storm-gun, like a farmer knows his fields and among the captured tanks there is not one which Hahne has not taken apart, down to the last screw. He is the first German who in a State ceremony, held in the Reich Chancellery on May 20, 1942, was awarded the Knight's Cross to the War Merit Cross by the Fuehrer at the request of Reich Minister Speer.

It is less at the drawing board than in the solving of practical problems that Hahne excels. When, before the campaign in France, he was given the task of constructing a heavy motorized infantry gun, able to cope with the Maginot fortifications, he first built a model of wood. After a discussion of several hours with the engineers, its production was started.

The improvization and rapid completion of small series is his specialty. In December, 1941, the first Soviet T-34's appeared on the eastern front. The German anti-tank gun only scratched them. But within a week Hahne delivered a first instalment of 17 anti-tank guns which he had combined out of the lower part of the German tank III and of a captured gun. Lightning trains took them and the following 145 pieces to the front. Hahne's improvized anti-tank gun became the terror of the T-34. Later on, it was replaced by the 7.5 cm. anti-tank gun.

Building Tanks Is Forte

In his laboratory, Hahne builds swimming, diving, gigantic and diminutive tanks. Sometimes he gets up in the middle of the night and jots down a new idea. In 1940, the armament works where he is employed built the most modern laboratory in the world for him. For the building site, Hahne had to sacrifice the only hobby he had, his fruit, vegetable and flower garden. On the day his apple and pear trees were felled nobody saw him in the factory.

He was born on May 9, 1897, in Arnsberg in Westphalia as the son of a railway employe. He had 10 brothers and sisters. When he was 14 years old he started to learn a locksmith's trade. Three years later, he was already given the most difficult task to solve independently. In the World War, the German railways for which he had been working, reclaimed him from the military service. In 1920, he settled down at X and started to work for the firm with which he has been ever since. The construction of tractors became his special field. Carefully, he followed all the news of new tanks being built in France, England, America and other countries. When in 1927, the works sent him to Russia in order to assemble tractors, the Soviets offered him ten times the amount of his earnings in Germany if he would build tanks for them. Hahne rejected the offer.

Invents Conning Tower

In 1934, Hahne finally started building his own tanks. In the war against France he followed the trial of his monsters in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the experiences of the tank crews. Based on these, he created the new conning tower which can no longer become stuck when hit by enemy shells. At the end of 1940, he began his experiments with the underwater tank. In order to make it water-tight, he used up almost all the linen of his household. It was at that time that his brother Jupp, who collaborated with him, was suffocated by carbon-monoxide fumes in a depth of 10 meters. The second man was saved. He still belongs to Hahne's picked crew of men who have been with him since 1933.

Hahne's right hand man, a young engineer, had to have his wedding at the factory among the storm-guns because Hahne at that time could not even give half a day off to the couple—the bride being a secretary in the laboratory. Hahne and the works manager were the witnesses. At the wedding feast, the master mechanics and workers had to eat in relay because the machines could not be stopped.

In the course of his experiments, Hahne was 13 times in mortal danger. Once he almost perished in an eddy, while trying out a special tank on the Elbe River. He reached shore with the last drop of fuel. Upon examination of the tank he found a silver medal stuck between two of the links of a chain. It bore the inscription: "God protect you." Hahne sent it to his son who volunteered for military service and is now driving a heavy tank on the Eastern Front.

Nippon Navy Planes Smash Foe Convoy In Seas Off Tuluve

(Continued from Page 1)

behind Rabaul, was limited to scouting operations. The attack by 47 planes on Kavieng on February 13, may be regarded as the opening of a positive campaign on our bases around Rabaul. This proves the intensification of the battle situation in that area.

The number of enemy planes shot down in the Kavieng area since the beginning of the present year follows:

		Total attacking enemy planes	Enemy plane shot down
Jan.	1	106	24
	4	76	12
Feb.	7	1	1
	13	47	10
	15	219	12
Total		449	59

Argentina Picks Sueyro As Acting Foreign Head

Special

LISBON, February 17.—Argentine Navy Minister Vice-Admiral Benito Sueyro will serve as acting Foreign Minister of Argentina replacing Alfredo Gilbert until a new minister can be appointed according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

A noted liberal, Honorio Silgueira, was appointed to succeed Gustavo Martinez Suviria as Minister of Justice, it was also officially announced.

Meanwhile, another dispatch said that President Pedro Ramirez will hold a conference with General Arturo Rawson, who helped Ramirez in the last June revolution. Informed sources declared that Ramirez and Rawson might reshuffle the entire Cabinet and then call an election.

These sources also pointed out that although Rawson has held himself in the background in the present crisis, he is a powerful national leader and is expected to be prominent in the reorganization of the Government.

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—With the resignation of Argentine Foreign Minister Alfredo Gilbert, Rear Admiral Benito Sueyro, Navy Minister, was appointed to hold the foreign portfolio concurrently for the present, the Argentine Government announced last night, according to Buenos Aires reports.

Commons to Hear Debate

Special

LISBON, February 17.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that the general debate on the war and on international policies will be held soon following a statement on the war to be delivered by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, according to a London dispatch.

Opposition members have been demanding a debate on the conduct of the war and foreign affairs for some time.

U.S., British Lies Refuted by Pope

(Continued from Page 1)

Villa, adding that it was not yet possible for them to go elsewhere. Consequently, the broadcast said that any warlike action against the Papal Villa not only would be a violation of extraterritorial rights but would imperil thousands of defenseless people.

Gives Three Reasons

Domei

BERLIN, February 16.—Denouncing the most barbaric and wanton attacks ever made upon religious edifices, the German Foreign Ministry magazine, Political and Diplomatic News, in its February 16 issue, declared that the anti-Axis bombings upon the Pope's summer residence, Castell Gandolfo, and other religious structures had been motivated by three reasons.

The Castell Gandolfo, situated south of Rome, the journal writes, upon which the anti-Axis raiders dropped explosives on three different occasions, is built on a prominent hill and its gold-colored dome cannot be mistaken. It is undeniable that the ruthless attacks made upon the Vatican City and the historically famous Benedictine Monastery situated on Mount Cassino were both willful and intentional, it continued.

The German troops, on the other hand, took every precautionary measure to safeguard the priceless structures and treasures. The German soldiers not only respected the sanctity of these religions places but closely guarded all roads leading to them. They even exerted efforts to remove the treasures and holy scriptures to a place of safety in Rome.

Although the anti-Axis vandals were well aware of such precautionary measures, they willfully violated all rules of humanity and carried out wanton attacks. Furthermore, President Roosevelt attempted to justify these bombings by saying that they were "militarily essential."

"The bombing of such monasteries is purely justifiable," the President blandly declared, "for the Germans are utilizing such places for military purposes."

All Anglo-American papers carried similar excuses and attempted to create the impression that even the Catholics in their countries had admitted that the raids were justifiable.

The German journal then continued to explain the three principle motives which prompted the anti-Axis attacks. Firstly, the inherent Anglo-American hatred and jealousy toward people who possess an old and highly developed culture, the paper said that this explains in part the cause of the ruthless devastation they wrought.

It is recalled that the Benedictine Monastery was first destroyed and pillaged by crude barbarians in the year 581 A.D. The Anglo-Americans who unhesitatingly demolish the very symbols of human civilization and culture have by their recent acts dragged themselves down to the same base level of the primitive barbarians, the journal claimed.

The second motive, is their wicked designs to rob the enlightened Italian nation of their supreme treasures by completely demolishing their works and historical structures.

The third and most important reason is based upon the Anglo American fear of the Soviet Union and Bolshevism, the paper said. When the Anglo-Americans sold Europe down the river to the Soviets at the Moscow and Teheran conferences. They were fully cognizant of the fact that under the clutches of Bolshevism, Christianity and other cherished religions in Europe would be doomed. Consequently, the Anglo-Americans are trying to shake the religious foundations before the structure is passed on to the Soviets. The American scheme to remove the Vatican to the United States is part of the same scheme.

MARSHAL ROMMEL TOURS REICH LINES IN EUROPE

Strong Fortifications Ready to Smash Enemy

Domei

BERLIN, February 17.—Upon orders of the Fuehrer, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel inspected the fortifications and defense installations of western and southwestern Europe.

After completing his inspection of the Gulf of Lyons, he travelled along the Pyrenees to the southernmost part of the German west front on the French-Spanish border near Hendaye-Irun.

The Marshal further inspected the deeply-echeloned German defense positions along the Bay of Biscay. He showed special interest in places of certain strategical value such as river estuaries and harbor towns.

In lengthy conversations with the commanders of the different sectors, the Marshal discussed with them their future tasks.

The inspection proved that this part of the Atlantic Wall as well as the fortifications along the Bay of Biscay are ready to meet any enemy attacks.

Youths of Warlime Reich. . . Taking to heart the indomitable fighting spirit of the soldiers at the front who are pushing determinedly toward final victory, the German youngsters study and work with enthusiasm and zeal on the home front. Upon graduation from school, they enter the war factories and devote their whole efforts to the acquisition of skill in their work. Shown above is a master-mechanic of the future engaged in purposeful labor.

Catholics Shocked By U.S. Destruction Of Cassino Abbey

(Continued from Page 1)

replied to the Bishop of Chichester, who was the only Anglo-Saxon dignitary to condemn the bombardment of papal buildings, churches and monasteries in southern Italy, that he was not in the position to give the bishop hope that the Allies would revise their bombing policy.

The Korrespondenz stresses, in this connection, that these statements fitted in well with the attitude of the British press which was trying with all means to justify the Anglo-American fighting methods in southern Italy and against Rome. The attitude, displayed by the Anglo-Saxon bishops towards the devastating attacks against the original cells of the Christian church in Italy was best able to reveal the deep gap existing between true Christianity and the truly Christian culture of the Occident and the commercialized churches in England and America which also claimed to be Christian.

The Korrespondenz emphasizes that the statement to the effect that the Benedictine Abbey at Mount Cassino had been a German base was unmasked as a lie. Not even the enemy had dared to maintain that the Vatican City or the papal property in Castel Gandolfo and the surrounding localities were military targets, thus proving that the enemy attacks were entirely unjustified. There could be no doubt about the real Anglo American motives which were based on the hatred which primitive peoples of low cultural standing were feeling towards peoples of superior and older culture.

However, the Korrespondenz stresses, the innermost reason for this latest Anglo-American act of barbarism was to be found in the Anglo American dependence on Jewish Bolshevism which was charactérizing the entire attitude of the enemy. The plan for systematic destruction of all positive cultural values of mankind testified to the complete identity existing between international Jewry and Bolshevism.

Poles Initiating Move To Settle Border Rift

Special

LISBON, February 17.—The Polish exile regime is understood to be preparing to take the first step with a view to the progressive settlement of the dispute between the Soviet Union and the Polish regime, according to the Reuter diplomatic correspondent, states a London dispatch.

To this end, declares the report, the Polish government in exile is reportedly drafting instructions to leaders of the underground movement in Poland, suggesting that they cooperate actively with the Soviets.

Until now, the emigre Polish government's instruction to the underground groups was to avoid all conflicts with the Soviet armies and to cooperate with the Soviet commanders in the event of resumption of relations between the Soviet Union and the refugee Polish government. The cooperation, was made conditional on the restoration of relations.

The necessity for understanding between the Polish militarists and the Soviet armies is growing daily, the diplomatic correspondent added.

He declared that cooperation between the Polish underground forces and the Soviet armies would require, in practice, a military agreement in which the Soviet commander-in-chief would officially recognize the Polish militarists as Allies. Such an agreement, he said, cannot yet be reached.

SEND-OFF CEREMONY SET FOR YOUTH VOLUNTEERS

Elaborate Celebrations Planned for March 22

Rousing send-off ceremonies for boys joining the youths corps of the Army and Navy will be held throughout the country on March 22. The function will vie in elaborateness with the send-off ceremonies for the student-soldiers last year and will aim to bolster war consciousness on the part of the Japanese nationals.

The Japan Young Men's Association will sponsor the undertakings under the earnest support of the War and Navy Ministries with the assistance of the Education Ministry, Military Relief Board, Board of Information, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Japan Aeronautics Association.

In various cities, towns and villages, the ceremonies are scheduled to commence with the national group rites, reading of the precepts of the Japan Young Men's Association, and send-off speeches delivered by the leaders of the youth organization as well as by other prominent representatives in the respective districts. After the young men had given their pledge to volunteer for the services, the newly composed send-off song for the boy-soldiers will be sung.

To crown the event, planes piloted by the Youth Air Corps will fly over the various districts and drop messages of encouragement to the volunteers.

Murai, School President, Succumbs at Zushi Home

Chishi Murai, 84, former professor of Tokyo Foreign Language School and president of Dai-Ichi Foreign Language School, succumbed to pneumonia yesterday at his home in Zushi.

Upon graduation from Doshisha University, Kyoto, in 1884, Mr. Murai studied abroad and on return became an instructor at Tokyo Foreign Language School, which post he filled for 20 years. He was also the founder of Dai-Ichi Foreign Language School. His contribution to the foreign language teaching in our country has been great.

From Feb. 17th

A French Picture

"LES NUITS MOSCOVITES"

with

ANNA BELLA

At the

SANNOMIYA EIGAKAN

BRITISH PRESS HITS ITALIAN NEWS BAN

Authorities Clamp Down On War Developments; Situation Seen Worse

Special

ZURICH, February 17.—The Society of British Newspaper Publishers, together with the managers of British news agencies, have filed a protest with the British Minister of War, Sir James Brigg, against the extended censorship concerning the news from the Italian Front, according to a London dispatch.

According to a report from Norman Clark, representing the combined British press, the American Fifth Army has ordered the stoppage of direct filing of press dispatches from the Anzio beachhead because of its annoyance at some of the dispatches on the course of the fighting at the Anzio, and Netuno beachheads.

Meanwhile, Grigg was asked in the House of Commons whether representations would be made to the military over the new censorship regulations on frontline dispatches from the Italian war zone, the London dispatch said. Grigg replied, "I do not think the military commanders on the spot are unaware of the modern form of the old tag—'ruat coelum fiat publicitas'".

The British Press Association translated Grigg's Latin expression as "Let there be publicity though the heavens fall."

Army Censor Scored

Meanwhile, the director of the U.S. Office of War Information, Elmer Davis, stated at the press conference in Washington today, that he is making representations to the United States army against the ban on the direct filing of press dispatches from Anzio beachhead, according to a Washington dispatch.

"I think that the public entitled to the fullest and most rapid supply of news consistent with security," he said, adding, "I am taking up the matter today although the Office of War Information fully realizes the requirement of security in such a military situation and certainly does not want security violated in any respect."

Henry Stimson, United States Secretary of War, said today that there has been "unwarranted pessimism" in some news dispatches and the discussion of the Anzio operations, another Washington dispatch revealed.

Discussing the situation on the Italian Front, Stimson said that the Germans had thrown in perhaps as many as 16 divisions there. At the same time, Stimson, again understating the American losses, said that the total American casualties in Italy since the landings at Salerno were 4,158 killed, 18,154 wounded and 6,429 missing.

Pessimism Ires Alexander

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander, British Commander of the anti-Axis Forces in Italy, is extremely indignant at the pessimistic reports made by war correspondents, causing discord between him and the correspondents, according to the Exchange Telegraph News Agency.

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1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 353.

Telephone: Ginza (57) [illegible], 403, 5237, [illegible], 5839, 7003.

Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyorubia." Furikae No. Tokyo 64648.

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U.S. Congress Gets Record Naval Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

oration tax bills and collect $1,510,300,000 more in excise levies. However, the measure is far short of the $10,500,000,000 additional revenue originally requested by the Treasury Department.

WRA Head Unpopular

Special

LISBON, February 17.—A Washington dispatch said that President Roosevelt has transferred the War Relocation Authority, which handles the Japanese relocation program, to the administration of the Department of Interior.

In transferring the agency to Interior Secretary Harold Ickes, the President described the move as "sound in principle," and expressed satisfaction with the agency's past operation.

At least 21 Western Congressmen assailed Roosevelt's action, opposing the retention of Dillon Meyer as head of the WRA under Ickes. These members of Congress had requested in a resolution last month that Roosevelt remove Meyer. Criticizing the operation of the WRA, certain Congressmen and Senators had proposed that the agency be transferred either to the War or Justice Departments.

U.S. Plane Reduction

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 16.—The manpower shortage in the United States is responsible for the reduction month after month in the scheduled production of planes and this is delaying the operations in the Marshall Islands for six months, Senator Warren Austin, Republican from Vermont, and sponsor of the labor draft legislation, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee, according to a Washington dispatch.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, however, testifying in opposition to the bill, stated that such a statement as made by Austin is "always speculation" adding that any delay in the production of planes is almost entirely due "to the lack of materials and transportation difficulties."

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